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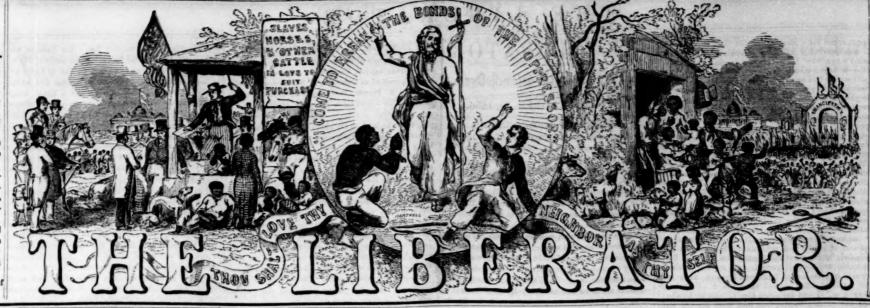
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emittances are to be made, and all letters all residence to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Theretisements making less than one square indirectimes for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetta, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

al to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz. :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and CHIEF Solutions of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of er question are impartially allowed a hearing.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slapeholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 20

SOURS THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade : the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 41.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1344.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

#### THE VIRGINIA POOL 'WISE.' ets from a speech just delivered in Richmond,

by Gov. Wise, of matchless foolishness :--I do not hesitate to say that I believe there are of poters in the State of Virginia, ready to the leader of a party in this town who made erable speech at the African church, in his on to his State, his kindred and his home, h he openly publishes. [Cheers.] I wish he ben battling for Fillmore alone; but the efhis blaws is to tend to the election of Fref his blows is to tend to the election of Fre-Fillmore is an angel of light compared fremont. [Cheers.] God only knows what as intent of the speech was, but I have no aton in saying that I regard John Minor

exactterly heedless of the effect of that speech, the it tends to elect Fillmore or Fremont, so cracy would be defeated. It is more a Frethan it is a Fillmore speech.

dertake to say to this agitator and disturber e and unity among ourselves, that there favor in this city, a commonwealth's attorand he had better look to of the penal statutes of the code of Vira, which impose fine and imprisonment for the g of speaking, writing, or publishing matter p an indictment-summon a venire-read ech made years ago in Powhattan, I believe speech made hero a few weeks ago in the charch, a fit rostrom for its black republi-Give both in evidence to prove his con-, and the quo animo of guilt or innocence;

issies, and the quo anima of gain or inscence, all he could not be convicted, it would be bessel be would avail himself of some technical of famal defence. [Enthusiastic cheers.]
Ispak more as a citizen—more as a slaveholder pair as a southern man, feeling deeply on this ablet, than as one learned in the technicalities of aw, when I say, that if he has not violated atter, he has violated the whole spirit of the sfor the protection of slave property. He has formshed arguments and rallying the N. Y. Herald and Tribune; and he ed a black flag in our very midst. A speech ats and rallying ice like this-cries to heaven its cunning, and his tongee cleave to the of his mouth, before he attered treason to the Rousing at the call of the ate, now when every loyal spirit is planning for a public good—when the bravest bands are raised strike for Virginia, if meanly lurking in our one be found false to his trust, his honor betrays his country and his State to her e then reddens into wrath, and demands the mint for the great example which will restore s. The worst of traitors is the traitor to native land. [Cheers.] He is

A traiter to mankind, who in a cause The down the course of time will fire the world, Roses not upon the lightning of the sky. To use his country. [Tremendous cheers.]

would preach peace. I would vote for peace peace and honor. [Cheers.] Look up to heaven, taming, look down upon the earth of our site land, and ask yourselves, tell yourselves stanser to the question, which is everlastingly astion of war is made? Do you ask me what I I say to you that I reserve my answer for prient. Considering the question deliberately, inly, and being well fortified in the thought, I ately say to you that I will do whatever you me in, to sare us or die. [Tremendous ap-se.] I am making no threats. I will remem-be cath I have taken to preserve the constitumand defend the rights of the people—I will be for them, if I must fight, to save, not to de-y. [Enthusiastic applause.] War is a terrible and we all have to remember that if it be it will not only be the North against the tyagainst despotism—for right against power.
It enemies will remember that if they have a city in Virginia, we have a minority in New mority in Virginia, we have a minority in New galand, New York and Ohio, and every where orth. It they have their fifty or sixty thousand a them in the State of Virginia, in every Northmaste we have hundreds of thousands of arms hat are with us. [Tremendous cheers.] You have not than your own power at home. The saddest feeting to the second of the saddest them in the saddest the saddest them in the saddest them in the saddest them in the saddest the extent to me is, that in such a crisis like may feeling the may traitors among us. But if we may seenough to do with these few at home, the ack lepublicans have enough to do with the meaning that are still left in the Northern States presents that are still left in the Northern States buttle for the Union and the rights of all. Intendous cheers. It is given the son depopulations of the waters. There is many a heart in the State in the Union that has gone from the se of a Virginia family; many an arm that was movined in the would of a Virginia mother, that is, when the dogs of waters left in he will be the second of the s served in the womb of a virginia mother, and ill, when the dogs of war are let slip, be raised tindication of her rights. [Loud cheers.] We self-fiends across the water, too, as well as foes, the will cry havoe in such a war.' [Cheers.]

### PORTRAIT OF JOHN C. FREMONT.

simple question for the American people is, for this bastard—this apostate—whether a th, who is capable of conceiving the project archasing for himself a succession to the seat has been rendered sacred in the affections untry by Washington-is to succeed in his

pobling enterprise.

have alluded in another place to the natural dies of parties. Here is the money-getting, lanity apostatizing, wife-stealing, bastard-ing, free-love practising sentiment of the colminating unwittingly and by the innate tion of its nature, upon a man who stole his he swindled his government, who makes the they a stock-jobbing scheme for the advan-f speculators and the enrichment of accom-who has no religious faith that he chooses cinowledge, and who, noted from the begin-

mining parts, labors under the misfortune sting come into the world without the ad-se of a legal sire, view of this variegated history of their hero, natural for the Herald and Tribune to join to fig the second a fig the first time in their long career in the ort of such a jewel of a candidate! We put

holds in its beneficent keeping the destinies of this republic. We do not believe that that benignant Providence intended such a monster of crime and iniquity, of the first and second generations, to occupy the seat once adorned by Washington. We do not believe that it means to allow the franchise of popular suffrage to be so dishonored as to be turned to the corrupt purpose of electing such man to preside over the affairs of our republic. No, the past miraculous history of our country is all a lie, or else its people will never be guilty of

MA, TO GOV. GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTHENT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 30, 1856.

Six—It was not my purpose, in returning the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to engog in a discussion with you on the subject market of those Resolves, nor on the merits or demerits of African slavery as it caits in the Southern States of thise confederacy. It would be profinable to neither party, as I conceive, to do so. Considering recent exhibitions of belies-lettres vitry of Kansas, or had the power to do so, is eldom equalled. The truth of history will show you that the country was slave territory when it was acquired—not only without your assistance, be to neither party, as I conceive, to do so. Considering recent exhibitions of belies-lettres vitry of Kansas, or had the power to do so, is eldom equalled. The truth of history will show you that the country was slave territory when it was acquired—not only without your assistance, be to ouncing and the controversy of words and epithets with your Excellency. The contest wond the fact that the country are defined equalled. The truth of history will show you that the country was slave territory of Kansas, or had the power to do so, is eldom equalled. The truth of history will show you that the country was acquired—not only without your assistance, be to ouncing a controversy of words and epithets with your Excellency. The contest wond to the controversy of words and epithets with your Excellency. The contest wond to the variety of the first of difference, that your Excellency is gifted with a most fertile imagination, and a faulty when the acts of the federal Union, and give you power looked the power of the South to carry their property into the territory of Kansas, the soil of which is a portion of your birthright and inheritance; you would not appreciate the motives which dictated such a policy. My object in writing at all, in returning the offensive insulting, and, in my spinnon, northwell power in the power in th

ject of African slavery can be construed by us only are made dependent on you for so many articles of

umny, phrased, a shriek for liberty. I cannot but admire your candor, however, when in one sentence you say—' We readily acknowledge that we have neither the power nor the purpose to interfere with slavery where in the confederated States, under local laws, it exists'—and in the next sentence you profess to expect to 'eradicate it from every Christian community.' You play the prophet in announcing it to be God's purpose to set the slave free. We feel relieved, however, in the belief that we have yet seen no cause to induce the conclusion that the Almighty has made you a special messenger to announce His will, or that He has made the people of Massachusetts His instruments to carry

the constitutionality of any law when I felt it to be my duty to speak of it as a matter affecting or interfering with the rights of the people of Alabama; and especially did I think that I enjoyed that privilege—(notwithstanding the arrogant assumption of so much excellence as is continually manifested by Massachusetts)—when alluding to the Resolves of a State hostile to the institution of slavery which is guarantied to us by the Constitution of the United States—even though the Supreme Court may not have had occasion to decide the question, and though I should express an opinion differing from that of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, and in opposition to the action of so august a body as the Legislature of that State.

desire for 'a return of a fraternal spirit and good will,' while assailing their institutions and malinging their character. Alabama has at no time, in any manner, interfered with the affairs of the people of Massachusetts, by legislative resolves, or otherwise. With our civil or moral obligations or otherwise. With our civil or moral obligations of the With our civil or moral obligations of the way no concern; and future interference with either, though accompanied with expressions of frotherly love, will be resented as unprovoked insult.

For myself, I hope the time is near at hand when the people of Alabama, and the South, may be prepared to treat your fanatical interference with our fairs in such a manner as to show the people of Massachusetts the position she would occupy without the profitable connection she has heretofore

that State.

The good taste of invidious comparisons, under any circumstances, has ever been questioned; but the entire want of propriety in one of the parties to a controversy making such comparisons between them as you have done, is seldom exhibited.
The claims of this State to high considerations of patriotism, I leave to others to settle. Were your of Massachusetts the position she would occupy without the profitable connection she has heretofore enjoyed with African slavery.

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN A. WINSTON.

To his Excellency, Henry J. Gardner,

Governor of Massachusetts. patriotism, I leave to others to settle. Were vo patriolism, I leave to others to sottle. Were you not blinded by an overweening conceit, apparent to the rest of mankind, a comparison between what Massachusetts was, and is—a contrast of her great men and patriots with those who now fill their places—would be enough to cover you with confusion.

of his life, like Ferdinand Count Fathon, making parts, labors under the misfortune to say a legal sire.

The anxiety your Excellency displays—or, rather to say the form the herald and Tribune to join a for the first time in their long career in the autrages and murders in Kansas, is rather too missionary to be much appreciated. One would suppose your duty was more particularly to see that the laws executed in your own State. It is possible that your 'labor of love' might find 'verge had seed to not only in its subject matter, but in its grammar, and even in its spelling. His Excellency of Alabama, to Gov. Winston, of

all a lie, or else its people will never be guilty of so gross an act of self-stultification as to prefer such a scoundrel as Fremont over Buchanan, the ever, under the crushing weight of your censure, suce, the patriot, the Christian, and, noblest of all, in the hope that, when your fanaticism shall have accomplished its traitorous purposes, his name shall be enrolled with those of the mighty dead who have been willing to sacrifice self for the good of the country, when the acts of those now in authority in your State shall only be remembered to be exerated.

Indeed, the distance between Massachusetts and Alamaba, in the estimation of the former, is so immeasurably great, that no insult could pass from the latter to the people of a State whose chief excellence consists in the fact that they feel that they are not as other men.'

You arow your intention to continue to forward similar Resolutions which may be adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The passage and transmission of such Resolves hereafter is a matter for your consideration. The offensive expression of the opinions of the Legislature on the subject of African slavery can be construed by us only are made dependent on you for so many articles of as bullying insults, involving no responsibility; manufacture and commerce. The time may not be so and I can return such documents with the same distant as you suppose, when, as a people, we may pleasure you may find in forwarding them.

I pass by your libelious tirade on the baneful in-resolve to deny ourselves the privilege of being influence of slavery, as the rehearsal of a stale cal-debted to your manufacturers and shop-keepers for unny, phrased, a shrick for liberty. I cannot but anything but their unkindness. I shall welcome

people of Massachusetts His instruments to carry which they pay no attention, save when it suits that will into execution.

I have no disposition to play upon words with law—and that the position taken by such officials I have no disposition to play upon words with your Excellency. The word nullify is not of recent was endorsed and approved by the people of Masorigin or practical application. Whether a Southern State did propose to nullify or not, is nothing to the matter now in hand. The question is, has the State of Massachusetts a law upon her statute books practically nullifying a law of the United States passed for the protection of the Southern slave-owner?

The fidelity of Massachusetts to the obligations of the Constitution is to be found chiefly in words.

The fidelity of Massachusetts to the obligations law: State officers are for the time for which they are elected to hold office.

I presume that State officers are sworn to supprovince of a judicial tribunal to decide questions for the State of Massachusetts, I had supposed that I enjoyed the privilege of expressing an opinion on the constitutionality of any law when I felt it to desire for 'a return of a fraternal spirit and good will, while associated the spirit and good will.

### SELECTIONS.

### From the Boston Atlas

GOV. WINSTON WINCES!

answer this letter seriatim would occupy more time and space than we have at our disposal. But we propose to attack the Alabama Governor where his most absord, and to hold him up to the laughter of the people of Massachusetts.

His Excellency of Alabama very prudently and properly declines to enter into what he is pleased to call 'an exhibition of belles-lettres vituperation.' The man who spells 'assumption' without a 'p,' had better steer very clear of 'belles-lettres,' We can understand that it would be (as he says it would be) 'an act of rash presumption for him to would be) 'an act of rash presumption for him to accept a controversy of words and epithets.' The Lord only knows where he would be after such a conflict. We behold him, in our mind's eye, knocked down by nouns, vilified by verbs, posed by prepositions, addled by adverbs, and concatenated by conjunctions. You are very right, O Excellency of Alabama! If you are wise, leave the beliestetres' style of controversy alone. But you are wrong, Governor, in one respect. You say that 'the exhibition would not amuse' those who take an interest in such things. You are mistaken. It would amuse us very much. No man can be so comic as he who is perched upon a stool too high for his character, and who, with very good talents for low comedy, is striving at Executive would be) 'an act of rash presumption for him to talents for low comedy, is striving at Executive dignity. Be assured, Governor, that your letter amuses us very much. And nothing could enter-tain us more than your talk about consulting what amuses us very much. And nothing could enter-tain us more than your talk about consulting what you are pleased to call your 'self-respect.' where no doubt of its immensity. We, too, have the same feeling, founded, possibly, upon something more substantial than has yet been suggested to your Excellency.

And nothing could enter-my special duty to open them, compare them with the invoices, and mark the cost price in them.

In the fall of 1856, several friends of the house called and wished to procure a copy of Fred.

Douglass' Bondage and Freedom, then just an-nounced. The question was carraged as to the

that body. You announce your intention of continually returning them. Have you thought, dear Governor, of the immense amount of postage which this will, under the pre-paid system, involve—an amount, if we are not mistaken, sofficient to deplete the treasury of Alabama into an asphyxia! What good will be gained, Governor, by this constant interchange of three-penny stamps! Why not file away Governor Gardner's letters, (if he should please to write them.) and save a little money to carry on your government! You are a shop-keeper, we believe, Governor Winston, and you know the qalue of the dimes. Keep them for the sake of a bankrupt Commonwealth, and do not waste them upon poor devils whose State stock is selling at an advance upon the Bourse and in Threadneedle street. Moreover, your Excellency of Alabama, there is a slight difference of opinion, even in the sonny South, upon these questions which you dispose of so cavalierly. South Carolina (solve, magna parens!) being also insulted by the same resolutions, to which the excelent Winston makes exceptions, could not make up its sublime mind to non-intercourse. On the other hand, a Committee of her Legislature (Edward McCraolina the head) could not make up its sublime mind to non-intercourse. On the other hand, a Committee of her Legislature (Edward McCraolina the head) could not make up its sublime mind to non-intercourse. On the other hand, a the head) could not make up its sublime mind to non-intercourse. On the other hand, a the head) could not make up its sublime with the head) could not make up its sublime mind to non-intercourse. On the other hand, a committee of her Legislature (Edward McCraolina the head) could not make up its sublime makes exceptions, to which whole provided the provided tesies of life to be maintained; and Massachusetts, my services.

although her resolutions were to be flung in her Sworn to before face, was not to be provoked into an absolute hostility. Perhaps your Excellency had better read Mr. M'Crady's report. You speak of Alabama as a 'sovereignty.' This may be very pretty and very politie; but what kind of a 'sovereignty' would nor was Alabama have been, but for the blood and bravery of New England! Why, Governor, you would have been keeping shop under some Duc or Don, instead of being the great and glorious nabob which

Whether a Southern State did propose to nullify or not, is nothing to the matter now in hand.'
This is one of the great Winston's sentences. This is one of the great Winston's sentences. We submit that it is something. When Southern States, with unabashed front, presume to lecture us upon our own desire to lend to all within our borders the writ of habeas corpus, and those commonest principles of the common law which came over in the Mayflower; when we only ask for the blacks within our borders the right which we demand for the whites; and when for so doing we are charged with nullification, we conceive that are charged with nullification, we conceive that are charged with nullification, we conceive that we have the right, by the commonest principles of the lex talionis, to point to that tempest-in-n-teapot war which South Carolina waged for the sake of a few poor duties to be paid at the Custom House. That protest was for a few shillings—ours is for rights given by God, and eternal!

This Winston is not only ungrammatical, but cloquent, in his denunciation of what he appears to have discovered in Massachusetts: 'An invasion of the sanctity of female weakness, and the

sion of the sanctity of female weakness, and the marder of a public officer.' This refers to the convent visitation, and to the homicide of Batchelder. We are not disposed to defend either of these occurrences. Neither of them was creditable to the currences. Neither of them was creditable to the State. Both have been condemned by the most respectable papers and people in Massachusetts. But, then, (if the reports of disinterested observ-ers are to be credited,) 'female weakness' (of the sable description, or rather, of the yellow genus) is not particularly safe in Alabama. And although Batchelder was unfortunate in receiving that ounce of cold lead, yet what is he to the that ounce of cold lead, yet what is he to the scores of unbappy gentlemen who have had the plumbeous deposit driven into their bowels, not in any State quarrel, but merely for some whiskey-dispute about the drinks, or some trifling family misunderstanding? Our good executive friend, Governor Winston, while inditing this very stupid letter to Gov. Gardner, might have been popped over with the pen in his hand. We see him sprawling under the bullet of a chivalrous but indignant fellow-citizen, and quite unable, in the finish of himself, to finish his disquisition on Federal affairs.

On the 13th of August, Mr. Strickland was informed the sale of these books had caused a great

Gov. Gardner's anxiety about Kansas affairs, Gov. Winston is pleased to regard (to use his own remarkable language) as 'rather too missionary.' What this means, we are really at a loss to know. We suppose it must hereafter be considered 'too missionary' for a Governor to take the slightest interest in these whom (under the restrictions of the Constitution) he rules. When homes are burned, when Massachusetts men are murdered and scalped, when their property is stolen from them, we suppose it is too missionary for the Chief Magistrate of the State from which they emigrated to care for them. That may be the doc-trine in Alabama; it will never be in Massachu-

We have given his Excellency so much space that we have very little left for comments upon his letter. But it is a tempting subject, is that letter of his, and we may possibly recur to it again. When we read it, we involuntarily exclaimed, in the language of Squeers, 'Here's richness!'

And at the first glance, we determined to print the whole precious epistle, as a specimen of the parts and breeding of His Excellency of Alabama.

it!

I replied it was sold by my partner to Dr. Cragin, (and detailed the circumstance,) and that he had ordered a copy charged and mailed to Col. Jones.

2. Do you know the character of that book!

I know its character in the sense that I know its author, and know he is probably capable of writing but one kind of a book. I am not aware that I ever read a line in it or opened it.

store two copies of Frederick Douglass' Memoirs, one copy of the 'Autographs of Freedom,' and one of the 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.' These were all of these book he had ever had, and they had been in the store from one to three years. It had been in the store from one to three years. It appears also, that there was a plot to have these purchased in order to entrap him into trouble, 'Rev. Mr. Hawthorn of Mobile, being the principal conspirazor. In connection with Mr. Strickland's statement is the following affidavit of Mr. F. C. Baboock, principal clerk and salesman of the

'I was in the employ of Strickland & Co., book-sellers, Mobile, from Nov. 23, 1854, to July 12, 1856, in the capacity of salsman. During the pe-riod, but more especially during the last twelve months of my service, I generally wrote all the orders for books; and, when they arrived, it was my special duty to open them, compare them with

more substantial than has yet been suggested to your Excellency.

And now, may it please your Excellency, we have a single word to say of resolutions, which we beseech your Majesty of Alabama (with the nine tails which we are sure your Excellency has) to listen to for a moment. Governor Gardner very properly tells you, that when directed by the Legislature to do so, he will continue to forward to you the resolutions which may be adopted by that body. You announce your intention of continually returning them. Have you thought, dear Governor, of the immense amount of postage which this will, under the pre-paid system, involve—an

Sworn to before me, this 29th August, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New

The ' Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin' was not sold, or was it referred to in the investigation. The following are the circumstances connected with the sale of the two copies of Douglass' book, as stated by Strickland :

'A New Orleans gentleman dropped into the store, wanting samething to read as he went up river. In looking over the stock, he finds this copy of 'Douglass,' and remarks to my partner, 'Do they allow you to keep such stuff in your bookstores here!' His reply was, 'Not exactly, though people here claim the right to read pretty much what they please.' The gentleman replied, 'that such books would not be allowed in New Orleans.' As I was not present. I do not prefess to give the As I was not present, I do not profess to give the literal words used, but I believe I give the spirit of the remarks. He bought some other book and left, and my partner replaced the book in the back part of our store. This gentleman traveled up the river with Rev. Mr. Hawthorne of Mobile, and told him he had seen such and such a book at Strickland's store. Rev. Mr. Hawthorne tells Col. Jones, whilst on a visit to his house, the same thing. The Colonel requests him, if such is the case, to buy one and send it to him. When Rev. case, to buy one and send it to him. When Kev. Mr. Hawthorne returns to the city, he sends his son-in-law, Mr. Cragin, to buy the books. He buys two, (all we have.) takes one himself, and orders two, (all we have.) the other to be charged and sent to Col. Jones. was not present at the time of the purchase.'

The sale of the Autographs of Freedom, charged against Mr. Strickland, is also thus explained by his clerk, Mr. Phillips :

'A young gentleman, who is clerk in Mr. Saloman's cigar store, stopped in front of the store, accompanied by a friend, and said to him, 'Come in. I want to buy some sabbath School book, and want you to help me make the selection.' They entered the store, and were waited on by Mr. Upson, who met them at the front counter. The 'A young gentleman, who is clerk in Mr. Saloentered the store, and were waited on by Mr. Upson, who met them at the front counter. The
young man talked with Mr. Up-son about the school
books, whilst his friend went directly to the
shelves beyond the middle of the store, took down
a book, and handed it to me, and said, 'What is
the price of that!' I replied, 'One dollar.' He
said, 'I will take it.' I put our stamp in it,
wrapped it up, and handed it to him: he paid me
for it, and both gentlemen immediately left without purchasing any Sabbath-School books.'

On the 13th of August Mr. Stricklend was in-

books had caused a great excitoment against him, and that a mob was pre-paring to take him in hand. He also received a letter from John H. Woodcock in behalf of a 'committee,' who ' had assumed the responsibility of considering' his case. This letter summoned him to meet the 'committee' that evening. He says:

'I was introduced to the meeting at about 8 1-2 o'clock. There were in the room about thirty gentlemen—Mr. Boyles was chairman, and Mr. Daughdrill, secretary. Mr. Boyles produced the copy of Fred. Douglass' book, which had been purchased by Dr. Cragin.

1. He asked me if I knew the book or had sold it!

3. Would you have sold that book !

3. Would you have sold that book! Under the same circumstances I certainly should. Had any gentleman now in this room, or any other man in the community well known to me, inquired for that book, and it had been in my possession, I should most assuredly have sold it to him, presuming the use to which he would apply it was a good one.

4. How did that book, or books, come into your

ossession ! I do not now know : the fact can easily be determined to morrow by reference to our orders or in-voices; those two books have been in our posses-sion over two, if not three years, as I can prove by these Inventories which I have brought with

Next followed an attempt by 'Judge Lesesne' to make it appear that he had lied, beganse he happened to say by mistake that the two copies of Douglass' book, instead of the 'Autographs of Freedom,' had been in his store two years. He

'Mr. Boyles next produced the book, which had been purchased by Mr. Woodcock. My recollec-tion of the questions regarding this book are:

5. Did you sell this book ? I detailed, in reply to this question, all I know about the books, precisely as I have above, about a friend calling and stating Mr. Woodcock had shown him the book, &c. &c.

6. Who was that friend?

I cannot tell you.

7. Do you know the character of that book? I know its character only by my friend's descrip-tion; to the best of my knowledge, I never saw the book before.

8. Who sold the book!

As my partner says he did not sell it, and as we are working light-handed, (two of our usual force being absent,) it must have been sold by our man

Philip.

9. Is he authorized by you to sell such books?

He is authorized to sell anything in our store of which he knows the value.

10. Would you have sold that book, Mr. Strick-

I would have scorned any such thing.
I was informed by the chairman that he had no

further questions to ask ; I might retire.'

Before retiring, he requested the privilege of saying a few words in his own behalf, and was permitted to do so. Being no more an abolitionist or anything of that sort than his accusers were, and not having dreamed of doing anything to cause such violent proceedings against him, he vainly hoped to persuade the committee to justice and fair dealing. He says:

· I alluded to my having been a resident of Mobile some seventeen years—my early savings for years were invested in slaves. I then turned my attention to small investments in Real Estate, which was then at a very low ebb in Mobile. All I was worth in this shape, when my employer (James M. Sumwalt) died. I then went into business on my own account, and necessarily needed all my little capital in my business, and hence sold my slave property and real estate as soon as possi-ble, and placed the proceeds in my business. My whole capital has ever since been in that business, for it has increased and extended beyond my most

sanguine expectations.

I alluded to the peculiar difficulties of conducting the book business—that, as a rule, we had simply the title of a book to guide us as to its character. Unquestionably we had, no doubt, sold many novels and other ephemeral books which may have contained Abolition sentiments. Whenever it came to our knowledge that any book on hand was not fitted to circulate at the South, such books were at once wrapped up for return. We books were at once wrapped up for return. We often had books consigned to us which we never should have ordered; that in the hurry of business, such books could easily get sold innocently. I alluded to Uncle Tom's Cabin: we had utterly refused to soll it. We had two copies (I believe) sent to us, which were literally read to pieces, by being passed from friend to friend, whose curiosity had been excited, and I believe there were men then in the room who had read one of them. Had it occurred to me, I should have told them we ordered 50 copies of the cheap edition, several months after it was first published, which were presented by myself, graintusly, to our friends from the interior, who were exceedingly anxious to

from the interior, who were exceedingly anxious to get a copy, and who I presumed were such as would appreciate the compliment.

The Committee have deeply censured me for not stating this fact to them, as they found the order for the fifty copies when they examined our papers. I should certainly have stated it, had it occured to my mind whilst I was speaking. I would here beg leave to state that my friend Mr. Randall says here, in New York, that he sold the Uncle Tom's Cabin freely. Rev. Mr. Milburn told me in presence of the Harpers, that he requested Mr. T. J. Carver to order a large number of copies, and that when they arrived, he sent members of his congregation and others to purchase them. They were sold as openly as any other book in nearly all our Southern cities.' nearly all our Southern cities.'

His partner also was examined, at his request. But the black beast was roused, and its horrible roar grew louder and louder. The excitement became intense. Finally, Mr. Strickland, constrained by the urgency of his friends, fled from the city in a small sail-boat, went to Montgomery, and from that place to New York. Since he left, he has received the following letter from one of the Committee of Investigation: mittee of Investigation :

' Mobile, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856. DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, from Augus-

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, from Augusta, reached me to-day, and you will perhaps be surprised to learn that the tide has not changed any in your favor since your departure. I presume some of your friends have written you letters which will reach you before this.

I was placed on the Committee of Investigation, and acted with no other view than that of doing you justice and keeping down mob law; for although you had acted indiscreetly, I did not believe, nor do I now believe, that the idea ever entered your head of doing mischief by disseminating incendiary publications.

publications.

The mob feeling was so strong against you the first night (although I myself saw nothing to criminate you) that it was with difficulty some of us could even get the meeting to consent to the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to inquire fully into the facts of the case.

All this was done, not in Rome, not in Naples, not in Austria, not in Spain under the old inquisi-tion, but in a city of this Republic!

In the Charleston, (S. C.) Standard is a proposition to 'strike down the miscreant (Col. Fre-mont) about the pillars of the Capitol.' Not long since, the State of South Carolina voted the Colonel a sword for his great and distinguished servi-

To Messes. A. W. Doniphan and A. G. Boon : To Messrs. A. W. Donffian and A. G. Book:

Gentlemen: My attention has been called to the last half of a circular published in the Missouri Republican of Sept. 2, 1856, to which your names are subscribed as indorsers. Atchison & Co., your principals, have long eince placed themselves beyond the pale of those who can be recognized as gentlemen; and therefore I address you.

If this half of the circular conveys any idea of the spirit or tenor of the whole article, I venture ertion that in recklessness of veracity and hald falsification, it would be difficult to find its

I have never enlisted an army, nor even a single soldier, to march into Kansas. I traveled through soldier, to march into kansas. I traveier brough lows in company with a large body of peaceable citizens, each of whom avowed, with the greatest apparent sincerity, their determination to become bona fide settlers of Kansas, and, so far as my knowledge extends, have actually made good their professions, and are now making homes for themselves and their families. Fearing my presence might be seized upon as a pretext for attacking them by the United States troops, I left the com-pany on the east side of the Missouri River, and traveled into Kansas alone, taking a different route from theirs, so as to be entirely di

On my arrival in Kansas, I found the border papers teeming with inflammatory denunciations of our citizens, and boldly proclaiming against them a war of extermination; and in response to their incitements, hordes of deprayed, misguided desperadoes entering the country, many of them having inscribed on their hats, 'Death to Abolitionists, and no quarter; ' a mother and daughter, in the absence of the husband and father, ravished by nearly one hundred fiendish men; the gift Major Hoyt, who had gallantly served his country in the Mexican war, brutally murdered while total-ly unarmed, his body hacked to pieces, and a few sods thrown over him, leaving his arms and feet projecting from the earth, a prey for wolves; pris-oners murdered in a manner exceeding, if possible, even the shocking burbarity of savage tribes, and afterward scalped—one man scalped while slive, and who yet lives to exhibit his skinlers head to an outraged world; dwellings being burned over helpss women and screaming children.
In the state of confusion and indignation result-

ing from these outrages, the people of Kansas sought my aid and counsel; and I took command of the forces rallied for their defence as an imperative dufy which the promptings of humanity for-bade me to refuse. Instead of following the exam-ples of your associates, we determined to wage an nonorable and only a defensive warfare. To this and, the first order issued guaranteed protection to the settler without reference to his politics, compelled humane and courteous treatment to prison ers, forbade the burning of dwellings or the de-struction of property, and indicted the penalty of death for its violation. This order was republished the morning after your associates had burned seven dwellings near Lecompton, in sight of the United States troops. No buildings were destroyed at Franklin, and the attack was made there under the impression that the cannon loaded and used to frighten Free State men was the one taken from Lawrence. The houses destroyed at Saunders and Bull Creek—although in themselves military forti-fications, and occupied but a few minutes before their destruction by our invaders—were burned contrary to orders, and by persons having no con-nection with my command. The house of Clark, the Indian Agent, charged as he was with the cold-blooded murder of the lamented Barber, with its valuable contents, was spared by our army, which reached it but a few moments after the invaders, who had just burned the seven houses alluded to, had deserted it, and fled to Lecompton. At Lecompton express orders were given that not a shot should be fired at the house occupied by Widow Brooks and her gallant sons and accomplished daughters, although the building was at the time occupied by the very men who had kindled the fires of the then smoking ruins of the houses of our friends. To Capt. Scott, Gen. Richardson and other prisoners, I refer you for testimony of their proper treatment. The latter gentleman, at the peril of my own life, was conducted five miles outside of our picket guards. Although some of the citizens of Kansas may have been driven into measures of retaliation, and it would be strange if they had not, I defy you to point to a single act com-mitted by the men under my command derogatory to their character as gallant soldiers or chivalric

As to the charge of treason and outlawry, I laugh it to scorn. The recent discharge upon of the prisoners charged with treason will, I trust, prevent any repetition of the stale charge by any an who makes any pretensions to respectability. I presume there is no one, even in the Slave tates, so stultified in intellect as to now imagine that the effort to inflict the curse of Slavery on Kansas by force and arms is not entirely futile. You can, therefore, have no other object in the in-rasion of Kansas than the desire for bloodshed. When you get ready for another invasion to gratify this heliish disposition, in order to save a further imperiling of our beloved Union, I will entertain a proposition like this; You to select one Slave States, who have already been engaged in this conflict, Atchison & Co. among the number; and I to select one hundred actual non-slaveholding settlers of Kansas, myself included; we being the party invaded and having the right to select time, place, distance, and weapons, who shall fight in presence of twelve members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives of the United States, one half of whom shall be selected by each party, with the mutual agreement that the blood of the parties thus selected shall settle this vexed question, and save Kansas from fur-

As no letters are permitted to reach me in Kaneas, through Missouri, you will direct your answer to Indianapolis, Indiana. J. H. LANE. Yours,

Fremont County, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1856. The challenge with which General Lane's letter

roncludes is a very fair burlesque upon the pseudo-seif-styled chivalry of the South—a set of carpet knights, ready enough to play at tournaments with the butt-end of the lance, or sneaking to assail an unarmed man with gutta percha, and to be crown-ed by queens of love and beauty, as Bully Brooks one of the ovations lately given to him. But with all their valor, these gentry have a wholesome dread of the 'superior personal strength' of Northern men-which proved such a bugbear to Bullies Edmondson and Brooks-a dread which is quite certain to prevent the acceptance of any chalenge where the parties are to meet man to man on equal terms. The proposal that the fight between equal terms. The proposal that the fight between the hundred slaveholders and hundred Free State men of Kansas should come off in presence of twelve members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives of the United States, to act as umpires and judges, is also a fine piece of satire upon the way in which Congress has quietly looked on, and seen murder, areon. and civil war raging in the Territory; but we think, justice to all parties, General Land ought to add to this proposed board of umpires the President and his Cabinet and the commander of the Federal troops in Kansas—if indeed the par-tiality of the former is not too notorious to make it safe to trust them .- New York Tribune.

### A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.] ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL NEW YORK, September 20, 1856.

tions of the place, he presented rather a unique

On last Sunday, while at Boston, accompanied by a party of Southern gentlemen, I attended the services at Music Hall, expecting to hear Theodore Parker deliver his hebdomadal philippic against the peculiar institutions of the South. The spacious Hall and galleries were well filled with a respectable audience of both sexes, among whom were a ble audience of both sexes, among whom were a sprinkling of negroes. Mr. Parker, at the momen of our entrance, was at his desk, on the broad plat form whence the orchestra is wont to discourse sweet music to the aristocratic citizens of this modern Athens, and was offering up, in a clear, beautiful voice, one of his fervent, classical prayers. In the reclining attitude of his position, his massive head leaning forward, showing bold frontal organs, well developed, with the intonations of a voice musical as the sound of falling waters, softened and aided by the rich, luxurious decora-

appearance for a Minister of the Gospel of Peace. THE LIBERATOR appearance for a Minister of the Gospel of Peace. I was reminded of other associations, and my mind's eye saw before me the fascinating pictore of a temple, where the votaries of reason and philosophy had asserted their authority, and were assembled to promulgate their independence. He implored Heaven, among other invocations, to remove from among us the sin and curse of slavery, and concluded with the final passage of the Lord's prayer. After a hymn by the choir, which was song beautifully, the orator ascended the rostrum. when he can be come the control of the charleston (S. C.) Mercury a letter from a correspondent, dated 'St. Nicholas Horistons of clothing and money for the suffering friends of freedom in Kansas. The clerical orator then proceeded with his sermon. It was a written discourse upon 'Religion as the Art of Life,' and, like his essays, was chaste and highly finished. It also have the control of the charleston Courier, and the writer of the letter, and a small party (our populated with passages of great heavily and electric included) at the residence of Theonors Party and the writer of the letter, and a small party (our passages of great heavily and electric included) at the residence of Theonors Party and the writer of the letter, and a small party (our passages of great heavily and electric included) at the residence of Theonors Party and the writer of the letter, and a small party (our passages of great heavily and electric from a correspondent, dated 'St. Nicholas Hottleton a correspondent, dated 'St. Nicholas Hottleton from a correspondent from a corresponden like his essays, was chaste and highly finished. It and the writer of the letter, and a small party (our-abounded with passages of great beauty and eloquence, and I may be allowed, with propriety, to say that it was the production of a mind rich in all the attributes of genius, which he defined as uncommon common sense,' and strung with the pearls of study and reflection. The sermon concluded, he repeated the benediction, and the fash-discussion, and claims for the Carolina champion of ionable auditry dispersed, and we left with no worse impression of Theopoge Parker, as a man worse impression of Theodore Parker, as a man of intellect, than we had entertained before hearing him. I had expected him to indulge in abuse of the reviled South, but had been feasted with pected to us, as we had no knowledge that he was to one of his most beautiful models of philosophical meanor was generally courteous, though at times he was somewhat exacting and captious; but as for his At the request of Richard Yeadon, Esq., senior

so, however, I must confess that I had to overcome men and children to the condition of marketable propstrong Southern idiosyncrasies. The interview erty. The whole South is one great Bedlam, where had been sought by Mr. Yeadon, for the purpose madness rules the hour.' Chains, whips, bludgeons, of ascertaining, in person, as the editor and correspondent of a widely circulating journal, the ends, hounds, are but the symbols of contentment, affection, nd aims of Northern Abolitionism, from one of

they were taken were not conclusive and sufficient, in his opinion, to exclude the exercise of conscience and reason upon the subject. He contended that such passages were unreasonable and apochryphal, and opposed to our ideas of the humanity, wisdom ercy of God: thus testing the Infinite by a finite standard, and subjecting the wisdom of the Almighty to the compass of a human law. In this position, Mr. Parker, who acted, most of the time, opinions were made a purer and higher standard than the revelations of the Divine Will. From this branch of the argument, the discus-sion became more general, and, in its course, em-

braced the history and humanity of the Southern system of slavery. Mr. Yeadon adduced, in support of the humanity and leniency of the institu tion, the rapid increase of the slaves, their com-parative contentment and attachment to their own-ers, and exhibited great familiarity with the facts and details of the subject. All of these facts and arguments were warmly controverted by his opponents, who rejected his statements as those of an interested witness, and for that reason, as they insisted upon the legal technicality that excludes a of age. The said negro says that he has been witness from testifying on his own account, they living with Mr. Michael Waters, of Serivan coundeclined to admit them, disclaiming any intention to question his veracity. What was strange, how- to James Patterson. B. Wiccins, S. B. D. to question his veracity. What was strange, how-ever, while these men reject the statements thus made by familiar and unimpeachable witnesses, they receive, with the most flattering unction, the false and exaggerated stories of fugitive slaves, who are embraced in their arms while still laden with the gore of their plundered masters. Fanaticism has wrapped its false mantle around them, and they are blind to the dictates of reason. ' Quem prius vult perdere dementat. widely upon many points. Mr. Garrison advo-cates the abolition of slavery by mild and patient means—by argument and persuasion—and is op-posed to violent and insurrectionary steps. He Hill man; by which we implied that the latter was the advocate of any measure, however violent, to eradicate the alleged sin and curse of slavery. Mr. P. admitted that Southern slavery was the mildest and most humane system of the kind that had ever existed, and gave the South credit for many of its ameliorating features; but was severe upon ern States. He stated that only 40,000 Africans

New England for having introduced and tolerated, and then having transferred slavery to the Southhad been imported into the United States, and thought their rapid increase the means intended by Providence to work out their freedom and eventual civilization, and thought a parallel case was exhibited in the history of the Israelites in Egypt. The discussion was continued until a late bour.

when we retired. Mr. PARKER treated as very politely, and said nothing to which we could take exception, and ex-pressed himself happy always to meet Southerners, for the purpose of discussing the subject mildly and courteously. He is a very intellectual literary

e black cloud of fanaticism.
impressions of Mr. Garnison were not so favorable. His appearance and manners indicate a mental subjection to the influence of feeling, not of reason; of sentiment, not of sympathy.

Mr. Ykanon, as I have already stated, had a fooman worthy of his steel in his antagonist, and evinced a remarkable intimacy with the arguments and bearings of the controversy, and recounted them with a boldness and fearlessness characteris-

advocate his cause in such a presence.

As an extreme Southron of the straitest sect, coninced of the necessity and utility of a separation that I have attempted, hurriedly and concisely, to give an outline of their conversation, hoping and trusting that it would find a place in you are now looked to a champion in the approaching struggle for the rights of the South.

THE PRESIDENT. President Pierce spent the Sabbath that they have been tried for position, even among the strongest opponents of the pol-icy of the administration, to withhold that respect which is due to the President, when it cannot be tortured into an alleged approval of that policy.—Boston Journal.

ble to the Andover Professors, who ought to have im- from the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Washing proved the occasion to administer a wholesome rebuke ton, by a vote of the church. The objection to Mr. Conto the ' Border Ruffian Usurper and Traitor.

# No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

DEPENCE OF MAN-STEALING.

The interview with Mr. Yeadon was wholly unex-

editor of the Charleston Courier, who had made an appointment to meet Mr. PARKER in the evening. I proceeded with that gentlemen, at the designated hour, to his residence at Exeter Place. In doing hounds, are but the symbols of contentment, affection, and aims of Northern Abolitionism, from one of its most prominent leaders; and taking shelter under the mantle of his presence and wisdom, I accompanied him to witness the discussion. We found a party of six or seven gentlemen, and as many ladies, assembled in Mr. Parker's library, and were politely received and introduced by him. Among the guests we were surprised to meet several gentlemen who are conspicuous for their prominence as Free Soilers and Abolitionists; but only one of whom I will name, as his connection indications of a deployable state of society! The Bible only one of whom I will name, as his connection with the anti-slavery movement is almost co-equal with its inauguration—WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. PARKER assured Mr. YEADON, that the presence of third persons was entirely accidental, but that of third persons was entirely accidental, but that he did not regret it, as they were among those whom he should have selected to meet him.

Mr. Yeadon and Mr. Garrison were soon enthey are seeking to undermine; none of them would be Mr. Yeadon and Mr. Garrison were soon engaged in earnest conversational argument, which was sustained by the slavery disputant with marked spirit and great cogency. He met and answered every proposition advanced against the lawfulness and immorality of the institution, and, in doing so, retained, with great propriety, his composure and self-possession. When pressed with the force and authority of many pointed passages of the Old and New Testament, authorising the Declaration of Independence is a glaring absurdity— Declaration of Independence is a glaring absurdityinstitution, and enjoining the reclamation and rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters, Mr. Gar-dition of fugitive slaves to their masters, Mr. Gar-dition of Independence is a glaring absurdity—dec. &c. &c. Such was the rigmarches with which Mr. Yeadition of lugitive slaves to their masters, Mr. OM:

RISON denied their relevancy, on the ground that don undertook to confound us, speaking with great voltes genuineness and truth of the record from which ubility, running from one thing to another quite disconnectedly, and monopolizing a very large proportion of the time of the evening. He said he was in favor of teaching the slaves to read, and putting the Bible into their hands-not, however, with a view to prepare them for liberty, at any period however distant, but to convince them that their bondage is God-ordained, and so ought to be borne without a murmur! We assured him that if he would seriously and persistently advoas umpire or moderator, coincided, illustrating it by citing several examples from the sacred volume, where he alleged that the chosen people of God guarantee him a coat of tar and feathers, and a speedy were commanded to act in direct opposition to some of those laws of Nature which were among the attributes of the Deity. In other words, the authority of the Bible was rejected, so far as it militated against their peculiar doctrines, and their their peculiar doctrines, and their stated against their peculiar doctrines against the peculiar doctrines against expulsion from Charleston, after the manner of Hon. 1854, for declaring his readiness, on the floor of Congrees, to put on his knapsack, shoulder his musket, and

march to the South to put down a slave insurrection ! To illustrate the beneficent and divine character of Southern slavery, we copy the following advertisements from the same number of the Charleston Mercury from which we extract the aforesaid letter :-

Lodged, in Beaufort District Jail, on the 15th mst., a small mulatto negro man, named Charles, about 50 years of age; about 5 feet 4 1-2 inches in height, rather inclined to be bald, teeth in in height, rather front broken out. The said negro man has with September 27.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD .- Ranaway from the subscribers' mills, Northeastern Railroad, about three menths since, their negro fellow Tom, about 25 years old, black, medium size, and has a scar on one side of his face. Tom was raised in Sum-ter District, where he has several relatives. The I was surprised above reward will be paid for his delivery in any ered jail in the State. J. M. EASON & BRO. September 16.

Runaway, this morning, a light brown girl. named Fanny, or Frances—middling height, full figure, rather a straight nose, large mouth, her four front teeth out, small black eyes with a dull posed to violent and insurrectionary steps. Its posed to violent and insurrectionary steps. In gure, the four front teeth out, small black eyes with a universal posed to violent and insurrectionary steps. In gure, the four front teeth out, small black eyes with a universal posed to violent and insurrectionary steps. In gure, the four front teeth out, small black eyes with a universal posed to violent and insurrectionary steps. Its posed to violent and insurrectionary steps. from Mrs. Hamlin, who purchased her from a man in Florida. She is probably harbored by a mulatto girl or some white person. Ten dollars will be given for her delivery at the Work House. Apply at this Office. September 4.

> A VERY LIKELY FAMILY OF YOUNG NEGROES .- BY Shingler Brothers, 7 Broad Street.—Will sell at Private Sale, Rebecca and her three Children. She is about 27 years of age; warranted sound. She is a complete Seamstress and Mantua-maker. She is also a good Cook and Washer, of unexceptionable character and qualifications. Conditions

> ESTATE SALE-BRICKLAYER-BY THOMAS M. HUME, On Tuesday next, the 30th September, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at my office, No. 29 Broad street, by order of the Executrix,

man, apparently fifty years old, fluent and logical George, about 40 years of age, an excellent in his mode of conversation; and I could not but bricklayer, slater and plusterer, defective in one regret that so fine a mind was obscured and celipsed by the black cloud of fanaticism. cork with mechanics.
Conditions—One third cash; balance in one and

A NEW COOK BOOK. We have received an advance copy, from T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philahimself. Indeed, it required an exertion of delphia, of 'Widdiffeld's New Cook Book; or, these qualities to beard the lion in his den, and to Practical Receipts for the Housewife. Comprising all the popular methods for cooking and preparing all kinds of poultry, terrapins, desserts, soups, beef, vegfrom the North, I felt prond of the champion of etables, puddings, meats, syrups, rolls, preserves, jelour cause; and it is to give expression to these lies, pickles, cakes, fish, omelets, pastries, sauces, feelings, not unmingled with those of admiration, pies, &c. &c. By Harriet Widdifield, celebrated for nearly fifty years as a Cake and Pastry Baker in South Ninth street, Philadelphia.' Complete in one large duodecimo volume, strongly bound, for one dollar.

The arrangement and typographical distinctness this book are excellent. It is said that all the receipts in it are now for the first time published in book form; r years by hundreds of in Andover with his br. ther-in-law, Hon. John Aiken.

In the morning, he attended divine service in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, and heard a spirited and in modern cook-books are. The Ladies' National in modern cook-books are. The Ladies' Natio ately after the service, he was most respectfully greeted by the Professors in the institution, Professor Stowe taking the lead in the salutations. We chronicle this fact with pleasure, as an evidence that there is no disfrequently set down in the directions. For sale by Redding & Co., 8 State street.

DISMISSED !- A dispatch to the Traveller states that We think this conduct is far from being credita- the Rev. Mr. Conway was, on Sunday last, dismissed way was his preaching against slavery.

'A NORTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY.' part-nothing more, nothing less. But because w This is the title of an earnest and eloquent Sermon on the Crime against Freedom, in Kansas and Wash- prove him to be a Disunionist? Who was so foolish o ington, preached at Henniker, N. H., August 31, 1856, so impudent as to bring that charge against him while by EDEN B. FOSTER, Pastor of John Street Church, living? No one. And what is he but a knave, who, Lowell, Mass -making a pamphlet of 40 pages. It because we are with the Republican party in its efforts ably vindicates the right of those who occupy the to prevent Kansas from falling a prey to Border Rufpulpits of the land, to cry aloud against overshadowing fianism, -though known to be against it in its comprodespotism, though demagogues may charge them with mise with slavery where it now exists,—undertakes to being 'political pricets,' and 'dabbling in the mire fasten upon that party the odium of our Disunionism. of politics. It also vividly depicts the outrages that have taken place in Kansas and in the Capital, shows view? And what are they but infatuated, who seek to how great are the perils threatening all the land, and play off one party trick against another, by representexpresses the belief that the election of the coming ing us to be solicitous for the success of Buchanan, for November will decide the destinies of this republic.' But it is sadly lacking in moral consistency. For ex- horrence as among the basest of the base, and the most ample :- its author professes to 'receive most cordially desperate of the unscrupulous? If the Republican party and fully the opening doctrine of our Declaration of wishes us to give it a certificate of its perfect loyalty to Independence, that God has created all men free and that 'covenant with death,' the United States Consti equal,' and also to 'believe the doctrine of the Bible, tution, we will do so in the most explicit language that he has made of one blood all men who dwell upon The disloyal charges brought against it, by the Buchanthe face of the earth,'-that 'Christ died for the Af- an party, we pronounce to be utterly false and malirican as much as for you or me, '- and that 'all men cious, known to be such by those who coinand circulate are equal in their claims to all the privileges which them, and who are 'of their father the devil.' John constitutions and laws can bestow.' He further says, C. Fremont is as true to the Union as James Buthat he is 'heart-sick of your low, noisy, earth-born chanan or Millard Fillmore; and we are sorry for politics—your false expediency—your hollow compro-mises—your cool contempt of God.' Nevertheless, he says, 'I cherish the deepest reverence for the Constitution of my country—I am a loyal subject of the writes from the West, that, if Fremont is elected, the government—I am an unwavering friend of the Union.' Union will be strengthened, and he fears made perma-Nay, more :- 'I would not disturb the guarantees of nent,' and who therefore 'earnestly desires the electhe Constitution, BY WHICH THE SLAVE PROPERTY OF MY tion of Mr. Buchanan.' Who this Mr. Smith is, we do DEAR KINDRED IN THE SOUTH IS MADE SECURE, until not know; but he has a right to his opinion-only it is they, moved by the truth and power of God, are ready unfair to quote one such case against the opinions of an to co-operate in the holy and most blessed work of overwhelming majority of those who are designated as emancipation. I stand by the stipulations made to them 'ultra Abolitionists.' Their views were clearly ex--I ask for a return of honor and faith.' But to expect pressed in the following resolutions adopted at the last such a return is fatuity, according to his own showing ; New England Anti-Slavery Convention in this city : for he says- Slavery keeps no truce, obeys no laws, Resolved, That slavery in a Territory is no worse observes no promise. It enters into a professed composerves no promise for a time, simply that it may lay upon its oars, recruit its strength, and watch its advantage. Finally, he says—' Slavery may continue to place its Finally, he says—' Slavery may continue to place its fetters upon the limbs of black men—this is an evil sufficiently great and alarming—let it not bind our souls, nor padiock our lips.' And this is the animus of the whole sermon. It is full of sympathy for the white settlers in Kaneas—for Mr. Sumner, prostrated by ruffian blows on the floor of the Senate; and deeply concerned for the liberties of the people of the North. But, for four millions of slaves bound hand and foot, body and soul, in the slave States, it evinces no compassion whatever; it does not touch one of their wolfish possessors, our 'dear kindred in the South.' It says that 'we are called to-day to consider not so much the abolition of slavery as the abolition of freedom were not now in the dust solely because of the freedom were not now in the dust solely because of the Another article is copied from the New York Eectery of their regard to future territorial acquisitions, we declare every of their issue to be deceptive and futile, except that of the liberation of every slave, and the separation of the North from the South as a moral and religious duty, and as a sure method of effecting the specific downfull of slavery universally. Resolved, That the government of the United States is in the hands of as unscruptions and traitorous a conclave as ever yet sought to dethrone God and orucity Liberty; that American democracy is but the synonym for political villany intensified, toryism run to seed; that Franklin Pience has perfidiously betrayed the liberties of the North by his ready subserviency to the Southern oligarchy, and, instead of being the law-fol President of the United States, is the chief of banding and the incarnation of 'Sorder Ruffanism,' more deserving of execration than Benedict Arnold, and more worthy of being brought to the block than was Charles I. freedom were not now in the dust solely because of the Another article is copied from the New York Ecccontinuance of slavery, made 'secure by the guaranlees of the Constitution'! As if the consequences of
sin are to be evaded or driven back by nourishing the
will stop slavery agitation, and 'will, in its benumbsin itself! As if it were rational to complain that the ing and satisfying influence, retard the movements for fruit of the tree is poisonous to the taste, while oppos- the slaves' redemption.' The comment of the Post is ing the laying of the axe to the root thereof! Of what as explicit as it is remarkable :- 'No doubt the elec avail is it for Mr. Foster to say- There is a scheme of tion of Fremont will have both these tendencies. It will government where men are brothers, living together stop slavery agitation, &c. This shows that the about in fraternal fellowship, blessing each other, and blessed litionism of the Post is like salt that has lost its savor themselves: there is a rule of freedom, accordant with Provided the territories are secured for the exclusive Christ's religion.' Remember the proverb-'Fine words benefit of free white laborers, the Post is willing and butter no parsnips.' No such scheme of government desirous to have all agitation ended in regard to the is that which 'secures' property in human flesh, and millions groaning in bondage at the South; and it is reduces to bondage every seventh person in the land; so weak as to think that entire repose on the subject of yet that is the scheme which Mr. Foster says he 'cher- slavery will follow the election of Fremont! Why, it ishes with the deepest reverence,' and of which he is matters not who sits in the Presidential chair : the ex 'a loyal subject'! He will stand by the stipulations made to the South,' allowing her a slave oligarchy in ward. Possibly it may be retarded for the hour-Congress, and the privilege to hunt her fugitives on the stopped or suppressed it can never be. But we en soil of New England as freely as on her own—though, ter into no calculation of chances or consequences; w at the same time, he is 'heart-sick of your earth-born do not desire the success of villany on the ground politics, your false expediency, YOUR HOLLOW COMPRO-MISES'! Such jargon as this cannot emanate from a feat. We believe in doing right, trusting in the right, heart keeply alive to the sorrows and woes of the sable victims of slavery: it plainly indicates a lack of moral take no thought, and give ourselves no concern. We

Mr. Foster says that he regards the proposition to extend slavery into free territory exactly as he should and that, in spite of them all, God shall yet dash it in the proposition to plant it in our own State. The pieces 'as a potter's vessel is broken.' moral principle is the same, and the results on the same scale are the same. . . . Now, we all feel that there could be no excuse for bringing slavery into this State. It would be an infinite evil, an unspeakable wrong. . . . You would exclaim with one voice,—Give is so limited, for many reasons—among them one is, us mildew or blight, pestilence or famine or war sooner ! that so many persons are ignorant of its real character us mildew or blight, pestilence or famine or war scone; that so many persons are ignorant or its real nonancier and is it not as great a wrong, as fearful an evil, as much to be abborred, in Virginia, or Georgia, or any of the fifteen slave States? And yet, so far as the South is concerned, Mr. Foster would not disturb the guarantees of the Constitution, by which its SLAVE PROPERTY is made SECURE' !-by which something worse than mildew or blight, restilence or famine, is DEAR SIR,—Will you do me the favor to state, in a worse than mildew or blight, pestilence or famine, is made a matter of national complicity!—' I stand by the stipulations made to them.' Is not this to daub paign? By so doing, you will confer a great favor upon Yours, very respectfully. HOLDERS !

Aside from these moral defects, this sermon contains

John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, have just published a pamphlet with special reference to the present crisis, entitled 'The Republican Schap Book; containing the Piatforms, and a choice Selection of Extracts, setting forth the Real Questions in issue, the Opinions of the Candidates, the Nature and Designs of the Slave Oligarchy, as shown by their own Writers, and the Opinions of Clay, Webster, Josiah Quincy, and other Putriots, on Slavery and its Extension.' This 'Scrap Book' will prove a valuable Text Book while the conflict with the Slave Power lasts. How any man can read it, and not see and feel that no mere geographical read it, and not see and feel that no mere geographical issue with that Power is admissible, we are at a loss to issue with that Power is admissible, we are at a loss to understand. We are sorry to perceive in it, (p. 84,) a mean attempt to prophiate the pro-slavery spirit, in order to secure votes for Mr. Fremont, by wishing it to be observed that 'the ultra Abolitionists, [meaning those who carry out their principles honestly and legithrose who carry out the legithrose who carry out the legithrose who imately.] who avowedly seek the dissolution of the I am a Frement man, and take the ground that you An article is copied from the Portland Advertiser, com-mencing thus:— We have already published Garrison's Union, and for that reason you hope to see Buchana avowed preference for the election of Buchanan'over that of Fremont, and we now find his followers taking that of Frement, and we now find his followers taking boring for. the same ground.' Now, this is a false imputation.

We have never avowed any such preference, in private or in public, in speech or in writing: on the contrary, we have uniformly expressed our 'preference' for Fremont a against Buchanan or Fillmore, and this is the mont as against Buchanan or Fillmore, and this is the Republicans) are Disunionists, which we, of the same ground.' Now, this is a false imputation. we have uniformly expressed our 'preference for Fremont as against Buchanan or Fillmore, and this is the
univeral feeling of 'the ultra Abolitionists'—not because Fremont is an abolitionist, not because his party
gives any countenance whatever to our Disunion views,
sives any countenance whatever to our Disunion views,
Should you see fit to oblige me, direct to are right in resisting the extension of slavery, and in that act necessarily have our sympathies and good wishes, however culpable they may be, and are, in other re- Editor Boston Liberator : spects ; just as we approved of Mr. Webster's course RESPECTED SIR-I hear, in the present political cam spects; just as we approved of Mr. Webster's course when he declared, 'There is no one who can complain of the North for resisting the increase of slavery representation': and again when he said, 'In my judgment, we are to use the first, and the last, and every occasion which occurs, in maintaining our sentiments against the extension of the Slave Power; and again when he said, 'The freemen of the North have a deep interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free, in the interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free, in the new Territories. . . . I shall consent to no extension of

ommended Mr. Webster for taking this position, did it

are sure it is not in the power of Fremont, or Buchanan, or Fillmore, to perpetuate this blood-stained Union;

### POLITICAL INQUIRIES.

We regret that the circulation of the THE LIBERATE

Morristown, (N. J.) Oct. 3, 1856.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 29th, 1856. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 29th, 1856.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR.—The contest is waxing warm in this State rounder number.

DEAR SIR.—The contest is waxing warm in this State. The friends of liberty may be able to do a good work, if they rightly devote their energies. I am of the opinion that all true friends of liberty ought to do all they can to carry this State for Fremont. Is this your opinion? A few votes way three the scale of the columns.

Yours, truly,

Union, and go for Buchanan as the surest way of accomplishing their end.' This is a misrepresentation.

An article is copied from the Portland Advertiser, comBuchanan's election will promote a dissolution of the

WYOMING, (Pa.) Sept. 22, 1856.

These are but samples of a flood of similar letters we the area of slavery upon this continent, nor to any increase of slave representation in the other House of will afford amusement to those who habitually peruse Congress.' This is Fremontism, in whole and in our sheet; especially where the inquiry is raised, for

which of the Presidential candidates we intend to at the approaching election !- and aga alleged, on the one hand, that we are for F on the other, that we earnestly desir Buchanan! We should be very glad to pl names of these perplexed inquirers scription book, and of as many others as to know how we stand party-wise. Our c respondent, it appears, has put us do Buchancers, and evidently hopes he has take in the matter, -fearing we may dam of Fremont by expressing any prefere Alas for our popularity! Here we have our land, since the year 1820, turning up right hand nor to the left, and going straigh for the attainment of our godlike object the present hour, all parties indignantly sympathize with them to any extent, and enanxious to prove that we are on the side of its Especially is this the case with 'the party of freel par excellence! Even Horace Greeley, in the York Tribune of Tuesday last, decl LIBERATOR is especially hostile to Free Republican party '-a statement not warr facts in the case, though Mr. Greeley says he nigh quote columns to prove it! Will be allow us to a single quotation from an article of ours, n our paper of the 12th ultimo, showing tracily

As against Buchanan and Fillmore, the sympathies and best wishes of every friend of freedom must be on the side of that if there were no moral barrier we had a million votes to beston when described our ratio all for the Republican candidate. We hall the of the recent elections in Iowa, Vermont and the cheering proofs of a growing change is jablic ment at the North, favorable to the cause of a ment at the North, tavorable to the e-generally; and so they will be regard oligarchy, to a man. Justly open to ces-publican party is, on other grounds, it commendation for endeavoring to builde commendation for endeavoring to built he do
the Slave Power in regard to our wost territoris
sions at the West. One step in the right di
better than inaction: how much better thas
steps (as taken by the Democratic party) in the
direction!

we stand in the present political conflict

Nevertheless, it seems as clear to us now, as n & ten years ago, that the best service ed to the millions who are in bonds the territories which are yet to be inh and the future-is to refuse to with the slaveholding South a

Botter, then, than voting even for Fremont is then ring-cry of 'No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS'-invit rawal from the compact—in refusal to use the slovin franchise-is Northern secession from ship—is uncompromising opposition to slaver principle or system wherever it exists—is pracefa lution. Let all true abolitionists believe this, a

Now, this is our answer to the inquiries of our selitical correspondents. Is it possible for language to more clearly expressed?

THE HARMONY OF AGES: A Theris on the Rela between the Conditions of Man and the Character God. By HIRAM PARKER, M. D. Boston: Publish ed by John P. Jewett & Co. 1856.

This Thesis makes a handsome due of 368 pages. It is based upon the fact, that then a more rational and legitimate theory of reconcilis between the character of God and the condition of ma than that which has been promulgated by Dr. EDWARD BEECHER, in his 'Conflict of Ages.' From a came examination of it, it appears to us to be a very cessful attempt to

. Vindicate the ways of God to man;' and, without in the least degree lessening the strice moral accountability of every human being is sin

rably adapted to correct that querulous and mer state of mind which is too prevalent in regard to the existence of evil in the world, and the ret nexed to violated law. Its author is manifest thinker, with a comprehensive philosophy and a co olic spirit; his style is free from those met technicalities which are so apt to abound in works this kind, and his reasoning lucid and vigorous; he has produced a volume well worthy of the attu tion of all conscientions and inquiring minds. Us ly, we take very little interest in theological sions, as they generally savor of a rank sech spirit, or are heavy and dull. Here is an exception are: the matter is solid, the argument dispassion and the conclusion honorable to the Creater and ch ing to man.

THE CURSE ENTAILED. By Harriet Hamilee Bigel Boston : Wentworth & Co. Clevelaud, Ohio : lm

I. Bigelow. 1856. pp. 545. A few weeks since, we noticed the press, and spoke of it in commen Ing been permitted to examine the manuscript vance. It is now published in one large handsomely executed in every respect. The suit it says that she conscientiously believes that it written under the same pressure that the aposte felt when he exclaimed, "I have nothing to glor for necessity is laid upon me ; yea, wee is uni preach not the gospel.' Such will be the co every reader of it. It exceeds every one of (as we have before remarked,) from 'Uncle Ten · Dred,' in a clear perception of the intrinsic wic ness of slaveholding, in intense sympathy with pressed, in its uncompromising character, and is fearless impeachment of the conduct of those who fend or palliate the damning sin of our land it may not possess as much artistic merit, 20 the same degree of romantic interest. We hope it obtain an extended circulation. It is a book for h family circle, to be read during the long winter nings. So truthful and affecting are its of the terrible workings of slavery, with r alike to the enslaved and the enslavers, that fail to make lasting impressions upon the mind, or to cause the pulses of the old to quick indignation and horror. Its plot is without its narrative simple and natural, its more most salutary. We shall have occasion again, in making some extracts from it for ou

It contains an ingenious frontispiece, re slavery as a many-headed hydra, whose o from 1776 to 1856, representing four distinct see illustrative of the growth of that bloody de First, in 1776, a slave-driver is seen scourging black child-symbolical of slavery in its infasty. ond, in 1806, the child has grown to a man, writhing under the lash. Third, in 1836, a slave, white through the amalgamation process, is seen t jected to the same treatment. Fourth, in 1856, at wart white victim stands stripped to receive his hap lation, all complexional distinctions having count the plantation.

The motto of the work is well chosen, especial

view of its religious hearings: ... We anto you sell and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like usto sill sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful out but within are full of dead men's bones, and of all cleanness."

KANSAS AID MEETING. The first meeting of Young Men's Kansas Relief Society was held in the mont Temple on Monday evening last. His Excelled Governor Gardner occupied the chair, and were made by the Governor, Rev. Mr. Kalloch b James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Dr. McLane, of ette College, Pa., and Judge Conway and R. B. Island of Kunsas. Mr. Clarke exhibited a cannon ball of from the types of the Herald of Freedon nemper and the chains worn by John Brown, Jr., compelled to travel with them thirty miles, ander the July sun, by which he became a raving matie. Me the flag captured from Buford's company see let

OCT THE BAT

DEAR FRIEN
Owing to
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line, are dra numbering s so many yes tive assemble have met fa word that he have left in erent of an The scene musket, I sh signal from rable border mie to the gi our territory

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THE BATTLE BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY.

LAWRENCE, (Kanens,) August 31, 1856. ig to a lame hand, I have not been able to write owing to demonstrate the series of brilliant exso the part of our army, which have struck with the hearts of the hellish crew that for weeks leen prowling upon our ekirts, as Satan sneaked ad Paradise, before he dared to enter. But as togenent will probably prove the most seriou have had, I will reverse the common order of orian, and give you the last the first. .

play, about twenty-seven miles south of here, or ock, and about twenty miles from the Missouri are drawn up in hattle array the hostile armies, about 500 men each. Here at length is the tion to be decided which has been argued for rears, on platforms, in halls, and in Legislais at the North. To-day, the two armies met face to face, and our commander has sent that he has men enough to fight the enemy. We at in our town about 150 men to guard it, in the at of an attack from 300 men just arrived at Lefrom the neighborhood of Leavenworth.

The scene is inspiriting. For one, I feel, if it were ad for a lame arm, that disables me from handling a phd, I should join the army that now awaits the from our commander to 'pitch into' the misecler-ruffians, who have just burned Osawattogirts the ground, and have made this new ingress into retrifory, as their last effort to save Kansas from

As to the result of the battle, I have no fears. The der-ruffins are the impersonation of cowardice, exout when they either have three to one of our number, or are fortified so that our shots will not reach them, Bally Brooks is a perfect border-rufin hearnate. Mean as the lowest chicken-thief at the North, brutal as the most besotted drunkard, savage as he soret specimen of a wild Indian, and unprinciold as Satan himself, he stands before the world a entative of the class of men we are called son to fight. Scan Bully Brooks, read him through and through, epitomize him thoroughly, and multiply e result by five hundred, and you have the army now standing on the prairie to defy the principle of freedom that Bunker Hill Monument was reared to commemo-

My opinion is, that, like Bully Brooks, this army will be 'afraid, afraid, afraid,' when thus challenged meet its foes in broad daylight, on the open prairie, and is fair fight. And why should they not fear? Gol is surely against them, and the devil is fairly shamed of them. Robbery and plunder are their farite employments. To rush upon defenceless houses, sarler the inmates, and carry off the property, is what their souls delight in, and not in open warfare. Scalping inoffensive Free State men, and insulting lates travelling East, suits these demons much better that to have the bullets whis round their heads upon the battle-field. Mark my words! As in debate, so physical conflict, these men will never meet an equal supper of Free State men, drawn up in battle array. Nover was the saying, "Tis conscience that makes estards of us all,' more fully exemplified than in their ase. Speaking around, unwatched, like the merciless sarage, and pouncing upon defenceless persons, is their most approved mode of warfare.

But to return to the historical portion of my letter. Last Wednesday three weeks ago, commenced our victeries. A small force of gallant men from this town, is connection with the inhabitants of that neighborhad routed a force entrenched near Osawattomie. Arms, ammunition and provisions, to a considerable mount, were taken, and the fort was burned to the ground, without any loss on our side.

The next Tuesday, about sixty of our men, under the command of Col Line, incognito, who had just arrived, drave from Franklin a force of twenty-five Georgians, strongly fortified in a double log house, which was defeeled by a loaded cannon. Our men were drawn up a front of the house, and exposed to a galling fire from these within, without the least protection. They wavered not, although a large number were wounded, and ther fates, so as to point them out distinctly to the besignal. At length, finding that the odds were too great aroust them, as not a shot of theirs could penetrate the double logs of which the house was built, they tisely adopted the 'Barnburner' principle, and conit drew a load of hay up to the house, directly in the her of the enemy, and set fire to it. Then were heard the driels of the cowardly over inside, begging for quarter. Those who were present tell me they never he final conflagration, when, according to Orthodoxy, they would receive their just deserts. Our men took pity on them, extinguished the flumes, and allowed all of the rescals to escape unharmed-a striking instance delsmency, which they will never imitate. We took a number of guns, an old cannon, used in the Mexican war, and a large amount of store goods.

This event greatly encouraged our men, and an army of about 300 rallied at Washington Creek, and demolshel another fort of the Georgians lately erected there. Not a shot was exchanged between the parties. The tulians fiel as soon as they saw our army approaching. saving a large amount of property, and one slave, to l into our hands.

From this place, our army, with reinforcements, mifchel to Fort Titus, near Lecompton, and after a there but desperate battle, took the fort and garrison busisting of Col. Titus and sixteen men. The United States troops refused to obey Shannon's order to fire apon our army. The cannon taken at Franklin proved good service in demolishing this celebrated rendezwas of herse thieves and midnight assassins-for such jor in reality was Fort Titus. The whole army, numbering time 400 men, then marched into Lawrence in triumph,

It is but just to say, that the last two victories were chained partly through the assistance of 200 new-comtes, who had just arrived from Nebraska. Capt. Shomte, one of their leaders, was shot at Fort Titus, and buly wounded, and as he was lifted from the wagon and taken into the hospital after his arrival here, he hel the very picture of despair. From my beart I Mind the poor fellow, although I was fully aware of the ty,' during his administration. nurders and outrages he had committed. A majority of the soldiers, stung to madness by the outrages we tare all experienced, were loudly in favor of hanging the wicked prisoner; but the dawn of the Sabbath nection with the Franklin affair, should be released, that the howitzer taken at the sacking of Lawrence should be returned, and that he would pledge himself to do all in his power to drive out the border-ruffians. ordingly, on Monday, the prisoners were exchanged, and the cannon was restored to us.

Other forces continued to arrive by the new emigrant ati, until we number about 800 fighting men, able to Nut 2000 of the enemy. But we need and should have immediately large reinforcements. We must not be atent with taking possession of the territory. The war must be carried into the enemy's camp, and Westper, Lexington, &c., must be demolished, to atone for the making of Lawrence, the burning of Osawattomie, and all the other outrages committed by the pro-slavery

Since the capture of Fort Titus, two defenceless Free date men have been murdered on the roads between here and Leavenworth and Kansas. All communication between those places and this, except for the mail,

the enemy. Two large loads of wheat and a fine herd that he shall ' INFLEXIBLY' use the power with which of cattle were yesterday afternoon ' pressed ' from the you invest him to defend these rights of slavery, and disrepute. As it is, there is no doubt that at the end him to defend these rights, and to make them reof the war, all damages will be honorably provided for.

I would recommend the passage of an act by Congress

Buchanan has done no more. He is only pledged to remunerating each party for the losses they may have respect and defend the constitutional right of slavery to

between the two parties at Middle Creek, which result- reignty.' In this, Fremont and Buchanan, Republied in another victory on our part, nearly thirty horses canism and Democracy, are one and the same. So far being a portion of the prize. Yesterday, one hundred as the recognition and protection of these rights of slaof the enemy attacked fifteen of our party at Prairie very are concerned, you might as well vote for one as City, ten miles from here. Our men sent some women the other. Both will use the power of the Nation-if out, who were taken prisoners, and when asked about invested with it—to protect and perpetuate slavery. the number of the Free State men, replied that there were wherever it can get an existence under the shield of 150 of them. The border-ruffians instantly disappear- State sovereignty.' ed on the receipt of this intelligence. A message was Were your own wife and children held in slavery despatched to this place, and our army left for the 'under the State sovereignty' of Virginia, would you scene of action, but found the enemy had retreated to vote for Fremont, when he assures you that he will use the place alluded to, where I suppose the battle is now all the power you invest him with to hold them in that

SUNDAY, Sept. 21. I have refrained from forwarding my letter, under the impression that during the war it would not reach voting for Frement, do not raise one from Democracy you. Now, as a sort of 'order reigns in Warsaw,' I to Republicanism, but they do degrade many from Abwill venture to send you what I have written.

approach of only 150 of our men, and night interven- Garrison to Fremont. ing, by morning, they had escaped so far that Gen. Pardon my freedom. I love you. I honor you Lane did not think it worth while to pursue them, and your long-tried fidelity to your own convictions of right, ir army returned in triumph to Lawrence.

ton ravaged the country around there, burning five or him with power to carry out your views, or his own? six dwelling-houses, among which was Judge Wake- His own, doubtless. field's. This kind of warfare suits them admirably. One man lost the whole of his crops, worth some

On Friday, Sept. 12, our force assembled at Lecompton, and would have demolished that place but for the DEAR FRIEND MAY : interference of the United States troops. As it was, the Lecomptonites agreed to surrender their prisoners, and day? It is as strong, vigorous and potent as ever, of to send home the border-ruffians there. A few days course, for it alone, of all the movements against the afterwards, Gen. Richardson, their principal leader, Slave Power, hath immortality abiding in it. And one came here, and offered to help us drive the border-ruf- intuitively knows, at whatever distance from them, that fians out. About this time, our hearts were made glad the few faithful ones, ever among the faithless found, by the arrival of Gov. Robinson and the other State
prisoners, all of whom were released on bail, the formalities of a trial having been dispensed with. It was
fainting not, nor wearying. But I suppose that whilst a time of great rejoicing, I assure you. On the same so many-a very encouraging sign-are going up on the day, other prisoners arrived from Leavenworth, among Fremont platform, even some of your little band, in the whom were Mr. Nute and Dr. Avery. They brought the welcome news of Gov. Geary's arrival, and of his down to it. How very few there are who can walk by promise to drive out the border-ruffians.

at Lecompton. All these places were border-ruffian wind. This monstrous evil, which so many of the clerrendezvous. The last one was Hickory Point, between gy are now arousing themselves to resist-slavery-ex-Stranger and Grasshopper Creeks, and contained a tension-why, it is only an evil which they themfrom their homes some Free State men who had established a colony there, and erected a saw-mill, at an People, who are now ready to shoot 'Border Ruffians,'

miles of Lawrence, and 150 of them rode up to within a short distance of the village. It was a time of fearundo what they have done? I rejoice that they have ful excitement, I assure you. But all was cool deter- at last aroused themselves, and hope that, in the spirit mination on our part. No cowards were present to of repentance and a new resolution, they will be able Old men and lame men—the sick, the halt, and the peace men—all assembled in the forts, armed with guns and pitchforks, and swore by high heaven never that has sprung from the great Tree that they have so the peace of the peace to surrender. I felt first-rate. It seemed glorious to long been even prayerfully protecting. die in such a cause. All fear of death vanished from There is a more important work, however, to do, than my soul as I saw the ruffians approaching, and I long- such a fragmentary one. The undiluted, uncompr ed to aid in driving them from us. Our men were ing truth must be preached in all the land, so that when mostly absent. We had but about 300 left, but God another Presidential campaign shall come-if we are to was with us, and we should have conquered, I think. have another national one-there will be a still higher Their vanguard of 150 horsemen fled at the sight of a party than a 'Republican' party to take the field—a small number of our men, who ventured from the forts Gerrit Smith party, perhaps. If Garrison, Phillips & and attacked them. That night, the Governor sent the Co. should come down from their elevation, and merge troops to protect us, and the next morning the army their 'no-Union' doctrine into that of 'no-extension,' dispersed at his request. We do not know whether the next party that should spring up would hardly be Geary is our friend or not. The result will show.

JUSTICE.

TO SAMUEL J. MAY: DEAR FRIEND,-You are to vote for Fremont. You rings.' If there should be no 'Liberty Bell' to ring hase your right and duty to do so on your views of the out its clear, sonorous notes of alarm to all who stand, Constitution. Slavery has no rights under it, as you even with one foot, on the track of Freedom, hindering interpret that instrument, and you are pledged, by its progress, many would be crushed that will now be your life and your teachings, for twenty-five years, to saved. Criticism of Republicanism, and even of its best orn and trample under foot whatever constitutional representatives, is still an essential work-only it should rights slavery may claim. Is this the view taken of be exact and truthful, leaning, if any way, to clemthe Constitution and the rights of slavery by the man ency.

following constitutional rights :-

2. The right to be represented in Congress. under the shield of State sovereigntu.

elavery ought not to be interfered with where it exists work which it is fitted, by its providential developa their prisoners. This was two weeks ago yester- under the shield of State sovereignty.' If slavery ex- ment and acquirements, to perform. None should deists in Kansas, (as it probably will,) 'under the shield scend for an apparent immediate result; but there of State sovereignty,' before the 4th of March, 1857, should be as much unity as principle will admit of. and Fremont on that day, by your vote, is made Presi- Such being, as for many years, my views, I am en dent, he is pledged to you and to the nation ' not to in- deavoring to do what little I can in this part of Central terfere with it '-not to seek its removal-in his official New York, to keep the motto of ' No Union with Slaveand soon after his arrival here. Titus himself was capacity. On the contrary, he assures you that he will holders' before the people. It is a strange, because use all the power with which you invest him, as your new, motto to many; but I think that after election, agenl, to protect it there, and in every State where it especially if the South triumphs, multitudes will be does or shall exist under the shield of State sovereign-ready practically to adopt it. And if Fremont tri-

cording to the true spirit of the Constitution, as it was streak of 'sunshine in the sky.' Let us be hopeful. interpreted by the great men who penned and adopted it. How did these 'great men' interpret and admin-slavery proper, though I never speak, of course, withit. How did these 'great men' interpret and adminsteered to calm their excited feelings, and they were
stiling to accede to the proposition of Shannon, who
state to negotiate for the release of the prisoners. He
supplied that several of our men, arrested for their also, that slavery had a constitutional right to enter mere political point of view. I have spoken occasionalthe lists and contend for the majority against liberty; ly of our 'no-Union' position, in different parts of the and that if slavery gained the majority, she had a right town, and also at Ilion and Frankport, and have se-

> and inflexibly defend. and inflexibly defend.
>
> Now, my much-loved friend, will your intellectual and moral nature allow you to invest a man with the ing. Republicanism there, and hereabouts, is greatly power of the entire physical force of this nation to de- in the ascendant, and there is much healthy enthusias tional? I ask not, Would you invest a man with that strong and earnest Abelitionists, and some no Abelition power to carry out your views of slavery and the Con- ists at all-not understanding or appreciating the firs stitution? You believe that slavery has no constitu- principles of Universal Freedom. So I commend the tional right to exist, to be protected, to be represented, good I see among them, and feel satisfied still to stand or to rule, any where in the universe. Of course, you and labor upon the high and uncompromising Platform could invest a man with power to carry out this view. of the American and Massachusetts A. S. Societies. But Fremont tells you that he believes slavery has the right to exist, to be represented, to be protected, and to side at last.
>
> W. H. F.

is closed, and we are obliged to live on the resources of rule, under the Constitution, and he declares to you

enemy and driven into town, but some of the cattle were make them respected by you and by the whole nation. afterwards returned to their owners. This system of Are you willing to allow, by yourself or by your 'pressing' meets with decided disapprobation on the part of the Free State leaders; but the soldiers declare you willing, by yourself or by your agent, to pledge that 'all is lawful in war,' and they are not going to yourself, inflexibly, to respect and defend such rights? starve. Let the Eastern people send us on funds to I know you are not. How then can you vote for Fre-support our army, and 'pressing' will fall quickly into mont, who assures you he shall use the power you give

exist, to be protected, to be represented, and to rule, On Thursday, the 28th inst. a slight skirmish ensued wherever it exists, 'under the shield of State sove-

condition, and to perpetuate their wors? You cannot, willingly and wittingly, do to the wives and children of others, what you would not do to your own.

Dear friend, your example and teaching, in regard to olitionism to Republicanism. You elevate none from As I prophesied, the border-ruffian army fled at the Buchanan to Fremont, but you do degrade many from

in regard to slavery. Reflect kindly and correctly on About the time of their return, the force at Lecomp- this position, in voting for Fremont. Do you invest

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER PROM WILLIAM H. PISH. McLEAN, (N. Y.) Sept, 25, 1856.

After this, our forces made successful attacks upon three places north of the river. After returning from the east, they were taken prisoners by the United States troops, and a large portion of them are now being tried faith in divine ideas and principles, and how many are mpany of marauders, who had attempted to drive selves, by their compromising and subserviency, have themselves begot the said Ruffians. And now they Just one week ago to-day was the most fearful day should fight it out between them. Why should those the season. 2800 border-ruffians came within a few who have ever been forewarning them of the conseropose such a surrender as the 21st of May witnessed. to conquer the foe they have assisted in bringing into

higher than the Republican, if so high. . Keep on the steam,' therefore, is the true policy, as well as the true principle. Despised Gallerians, burd such poliroon entreaties, such cries and screams, THE FEARFUL IMPORT OF A VOTE POR litical parties and religious sects what the locomotive is ANGOLA, Ind., Sunday, Sept. 23, 1856. though as high as Wilson, and Burlingame, and Frement, must 'look out for the engine while the bell

> selected by you to represent and carry out your ideas? The work of radical reformers is ever in the ages, Fremont insists that slavery has rights under the for it is ever seed-time with them. Their uncompro-Constitution, and declares that he shall respect those mising principles must, therefore, be sown, broadcast, rights if he is elected. He accords to slavery the four through the world, that at last their legitimate fruits, a corresponding harvest, shall come. But, mean-1. The right to exist in the States where it now is. while, those on a more compromising plane of life, political or religious, will do their work, whether at the 3. The right to the protection of the Federal Govern- ballot-box, or on the battle-field. I suppose the clearment wherever it now exists, or may hereafter exist, est-visioned of the Republican party see, and will acknowledge, that that party is larger, and more potent 4. The right to rule the nation, if it can get the ma- to-day, in consequence of there having been a 'no Union' party in the field. Each party, therefore, · I am inflexible (says your agent) in the belief that should keep to its own appropriate work-just that

umphs, perhaps 'Bully Brooks' will dissolve the Union I will, he says, 'administer the government ac- by that threatened magic word of his! So there is a

to administer the government and to rule the nation as she should deem right and best. These rights of slave-ry to existence, to representation, to protection and dominion, your agent assures you he will sacredly respect dorsed the spirit and aim of my lecture, and pronounce fend these rights of slavery, which he thinks constitu- on the subject. Some of the party with whom I meet are

tive. I have accepted his challenge, and sent him my opening argument, with the request that he should publish it, with his reply, in pamphlet form, (as he proposes,) without troubling himself to send me a manu- John L. Emr poses,) without troubling himself to send me a manu-script copy of his reply—as I shall be satisfied to see it

Deborah Kimball, Hanover, in print, and to reply to it thereafter, if I think proper. I presume you will publish my acceptance of a chall which was tendered through your columns. All I ask is, that the people in free society should investigate the history and statistics of such society, (which is but a very small and short-lived experiment,) ascertain that it has improved the worst societ intellectual and physical inte it has improved the moral, social, intellectual and physical condition of the liberated class, or at least has redounded to ' the greater good of the greatest number,' before they attempt to force us to try the same experi-

I admit, at once, that if history, human experience and statistics prove the evils of free society to be less than BLE EMPLOYMENT. Young Men in every neighborhood the evils of slave society, slavery should be abolished. may obtain healthful, pleasant, and profitable employ I complain that all abolitionists assume as true, on this ment by engaging in the sale of useful and popular subject, that which all experience shows to be the very Books, and canvassing for our valuable Journals.

> Your obedient servant, GEO. FITZHUGH.

ABINGTON A. S. PAIR.

FRIEND GARRISON:

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., Boston.

In consequence of the Treasurer being delayed in 9th, and continued through the afternoons and everespected. The Doctor is well known as one of the
nings of the three following days. Although, as will leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great be seen by the Treasurer's report, the receipts are acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of rem something less than those of last year, yet in view of edies for popular use. The unparalleled success which vails, carrying captive so many heads and hearts, not sparing our own ordinarily quiet inhabitants, who have ton Co. Observer. lavished money by thousands of dollars, and time without 'taking note of it,' to infuse within the minds and THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying out 'taking note of it,' to infuse within the minds and hearts of the people a love of patriotism and popular anti-slavery, we by no means feel discouraged; but on the contrary, feel stimulated to continue our efforts with renewed zeal, never losing sight of the great end to be accomplished, hoping that the day is not far distant when we may unfurl to the breeze, in place of the glittering stars and stripes of this blood-stained Union, however of unleavished, nurity, with the simple ina banner of untarnished purity, with the simple in- Co. General Agents, 100 Washington Street, Boston. scription, 'LIBERTY TO ALL MANKIND.'

We were unable to obtain a speaker for the first evening, but it was by no means unhappily spent. We

music, which added much to the enjoyments of the eve-

We tender our thanks to the many kind friends who, in various ways, rendered us valuable assistance. We subjoin the Treasurer's report for the year ending tober.

Oct. 1, 1856 :-Proceeds of A. S. Fair, Collections at the meetings of the Society, 5 75 Donations,

\$258 86 Add balance in treasury, Making a total of Expenses incurred during the Fair,

Balance in Treasury, In behalf of the Committee. EMELINE M. RANDALL, Sec'y. The following is a list (supposed to be nearly

complete up to this	date) of the epit	hets freely applied
o Col. Fremont by		
Catholie,	Thief,	Cheat,
Know-Nothing,	Dog-Eater,	Millionaire,
Jesuit,	Bastard,	Pauper,
Swindler,	Sot.	Frenchman,
Mutincer,	Fillibuster,	Canadian,
Gambler,	Adventurer,	Slaveholder,
Foreigner,	Coward,	Animal,
Duellist,	Bully,	Bankrupt,
Renegade,	Apostate,	Sepundrel,
Minutes	37:11-2-	¥ 1

lowing circumstances: — Rodenheiser, who was a Republican, was standing in or near Reces' saloon, and gave a shout for Fremont. Corneilly immediately knocked him down and sprang upon him with both feet, stamping him so severely that he died yesterday afterness. Corneilly, the pay we have corneilly that he died to the second that he died Corneilly has not yet been arrested, but the of ficers are in pursuit of him.

High Winds in Vinginia. The speech of Governor Wise, which we give in our sheet of to-day, will remind our readers of the recitation of one of King Lear's mad speech by a boy, as described in a book which had considerable run nearly forty years since, entitled Thinks I to Myself ' :-

- Blow winds, and cwack your cheeks ! Wumble thy belly-full, spit fire, spout wain! You sulphuwous and thought-executing fires, Singe my white head, and thou, earth-shaking thunder, Stocke that the thick woundity of the wo'ld? -N. Y. Evening Post.

Ex-Governor Floyd of Virginia in Wall Street. New York, Oct. 2. Ex-Governor Floyd of Virginia spoke this afternoon, from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, to an immense concourse of citizens. His remarks were continued for two hours in a fervent strain, and were listened to with marked attention. One of the most prominent points of his speech was an argument to prove that the Republicans were clearly responsible for the wrongs perpetrated in Kansas, by their refusal to pass the Senate bill of Mr. Toomba. There was no attempt at disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the speaker, though farther up the street there was a large collection of men and boys, shouting for Fillmore, and making riotous demonstrations. One or

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4th. KANSAS. A letter to the Re-Sr. Louis, Oct. 4th. Kansas. A letter to the Republican from Governor Geary, dated Sept. 26th, says the United States troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost severity. Mr. Whitfield is the pro-slavery candidate for Congress. A letter to the Democrat, dated Sept. 24th, says that the Free State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the courts.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE RETURNED. On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, the steamship Roanoke arrived at her dock from Richmond, Va., and during the night, as they were discharging her cargo, one of the hands disthey were discharging her cargo, one of the mans dis-covered a case carefully done up, in which was secreted a man. He being nearly suffocated for want of air, broke through the lid, when it was discovered that he was a fugitive slave, and the steamer was immediately sent from her dock and auchored off Sandy Hook, and the negro sent on board of one of the Richmond packets bound there,—N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 7.

ESCAPE. The Newburyport Herald, of Monday, says that a "fine black looking fellow of good size, who was worth full five dollars a pound, drifted away from his master at Mobile a short time since, and was landed in this county, whence he took a near departure northward on Saturday morning. He is in Canada before this."

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of New Series of Tracts. PORT ROYAL, (Va.,) Sept. 29, 1856. PORT ROYAL, (Va.,) Sept. 26, 1000.

DEAR SIR—Having lent my Liberator to a friend, I did not discover, till a few days since, Mr. A. Hoge-boom's repeated challenge to me, to discuss the subject Rachel Martin, do. do. 0.50 Rachel Martin, do. do. 0.50 do. 1.00 do. 1 Sydney Harris, Clinton, Mass. by J. A. Howland, John Ring. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. DONATIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society. At Holden, Mass, 38c, Feltonville 6 28, East Dennis 3 72, Berlin 6 42, East Princeton 4 92, Marlboro' 8 70, Harwich 47 28. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer,

TO YOUNG MEN. PLEASANT AND PROFITA terms and particulars, address, post paid,

FOWLER AND WELLS. 308 Broadway, New York. P. S. All Agents who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profit derived will be very liberal.

We invite our readers to the perusal of Dr. making out a report, we have deferred, till this late AYER's advertisements which appear in the columns of hour, giving due notice of our second Anti-Slavery our paper. They deserve attention as treating of what Fair, which commenced on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. interests us all, and from a source which all have long the great political excitement which every where pre- has followed his labors is too well known in the commu-

July 25

ming, but it was by no means unhappily spent. We were cheered from time to time by music from the band, who kindly volunteered their services to add to the enjoyments of the occasion. We would tender our heartfelt thanks for their generous aid.

On Wednesday evening, D. U. Johnson, Esq., of East Abington, delivered a very carnest and impressive speech, which did honor to himself and the noble men and women engaged in this great enterprise.

On Thursday evening, we had the pleasure of listening to Rev. Mr. Walker, of East Abington, who expressed sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. He was listened to with marked attention. Our highly respected and much-beloved friend, Wendell Phillips, honored us with his presence, and thrilled our hearts with his glowing eloquence, for an hour, on the last with his glowing eloqu HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Norristown, on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of Oc-

Among many other true-hearted and earnest workers in the cause, the Committee of Arrangements expect the presence and services of William Lloyd Gaerison, Parker Pillsbury, Sydney H. Gay, and Olives JAMES MOTT, President.

CLINTON GILLINGHAM, Rec. Sec'y.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The third Anniversary of this Society will be held at the Union Meeting-House, Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, October 11th and 12th, 1866. ANDREW T. Foss, MARIUS R. ROBINSON, and other

speakers are expected to be present.

1 / direction of the Executive Committee,
THOMAS CHANDLER, Rec. Sec'y.

LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at Quinepoxet Hall in WEST BOYLSTON, on Sunday, October 19, forenoon afteron and evening, at the usual hours. PROVIDENCE, R. I.-The next regular Anti-

Slavery meeting in the city of Providence will be held on Sunday, Oct. 12. Stephen S. Foster, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present.

A GERMAN MURDERED FOR SHOUTING FOR FREMONT.
The Tilin (Ohio) Tribune, of September 13th, says:—
'A peaceable and respectable German blacksmith, named Adolphus Rodenheiser, was murdered Wednesday evening by a man named John Cornelly, under the following circumstances:—Rodenheiser, who was a Representation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be brossent.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

TWELFTH COURSE. The Introductory Lecture before the Salem Female The introductory Lecture before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given by Frank P. Appleton, Eq., of Lowell, in Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening next, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for the course may be obtained at the Bookstore of John S. Ives & Co., at 50 cents each. Single Tickets at the door-10 cents each. CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

EF OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at the Universalist Church in Hanson, on Sunday, the 12th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WELLS BROWN and others will address the meet-

WM. WELLS BROWN, having been engaged as an Agent of the Old Colony A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows:—

At Hanson, Sunday, October 12.
East Hanson, Tuesday evening, 14.
Wednesday 15.
Hanover, Thursday 16.
South Hanson, Friday 16.
Pembroke, Sunday, 19.
Tuesday evening, 19. Hanover,
South Hanson, Friday
Pembroke,
Sunday,
Tucsday
Wednesday
West Duxbury, Thursday
S. DYER, Sec'y.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION POST.
PONED.—The Seventh Annual National Woman's
Rights Convention, advertised for 8th, 9th, and 10th
October, is temporarily postponed.
Further notice to be given hereafter.
On behalf of the Control Compilers On behalf of the Central Committee,

LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Pledges in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at the Annual Meeting in January last, or at any previous time, are now payable; and friends will confer a favor by sending the amount due to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, No. 21 Cornbill Policy ill, Boston. Donations to the Society may be sent in like manner.

NOTICE.—All communications for the under-signed, whether on business of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, or otherwise, should be sent to 21 Cornhill, SAMUEL MAY, JR.,

General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Several young colored men, with good recommenda-tions, desire situations as clerks and porters. Several colored boys wish chaftees to learn trades. A number of colored girls can obtain situations is families out of the city.

Apply to

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months.

PLEASE TO READ THIS! AGENTS WANTED.

Extra Inducements for 1857.

A LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT will at once receive our CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the New Year, pre-paid, by forwarding us their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Our books are sold only by canyassers, and well known to books are sold only by canvaseers, and well known be the most saleable. Address, (post paid,)

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Old 2m

Political Facts for the People. JUST PUBLISHED,

HISTORY OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION. A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension and Restriction in the United States, from 1787 to the present day. Compiled from Documents. BY HORACE GREELEY. 8vo. pp. 104. Sewed, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents

II. PARKE GODWIN'S POLITICAL ESSAYS.

Reprinted from 'Putnam's Monthly.' 12mo., cloth. Price \$1 25. 'The subjects are peculiar, and the style vigorous and carnest.'-Pa. Enquirer.

III. OLMSTED'S SEABOARD SLAVE STATES

A Journey in them. WITH REMARKS ON THEIR ECONOMY. By FRED. LAW OLMSTED.

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GEORGE W. CURTIS'S ORATION. Delivered at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.

Subject:
The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and

the Times.'

Price, 25 cents.

'This oration should be widely read and circulated.

It will do good.'—Troy Daily Times. DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway, New York.

THE PRESIDENCY!

DIX'S REPLY

A. WILLIAMS & CO., 100 Washington street, Boston

Letter of Hon. Rufus Choate.

Republican Campaign Document.

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THE beautiful Songs in English and German, which were selected by the New York Committee, from 150 which were offered for the Prizes, are now in the

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The trade in ordering will please specify whether the English or German song is wanted, or if an equal number of each.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON

THOMAS JEPPERSON

trembled for his country, knowing as he did the enormities of a system capable of producing such direful
results. Vivid portraitures of the prominent characters who figured in this disgraceful tragedy are given
in this volume—Judge Loring, Gov. Gardner, B. F.
Hallett, Gen. Edmands, and many others—with three
engravings; one a view of the Night Attack on the
Court House, one a view of the Military Procession, as
it looked while passing down State street, the other a
picture of the Church of the Fugitive Slaves in Beston;—making a handsome 12 mo. volume. Price, 75
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Hopedale Home School, FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

THE next (Winter) term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 6th day of November. Parents and guardians desirous of placing their children or wards under salutary moral and social influences while attending to the cultivation of their intellects,

while attending to the cultivation of their intellects, may here, we trust, find an opportunity of realizing their wishes.

For Circulars, containing terms and all needful particulars, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, 41is

DENTIST.

MANN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, (formerly MANN & MELBOURNE, Summer Street,) resides at 13 Avery Street, and attends to those who wish for his

For the convenience of invalids and others who may not conveniently visit a Dentist's office, Dr. Mann will attend at the residences of those who desire it.

Boston, Oct. 10.

The United States Constitution,

PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

THE Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by Wesdell Phillips. Third Edition, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the AMERICAN ANY SLAVERY SOCIETY, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in thick paper covers, 374.

This able document should be scattered broadcast.

Price 6 cents single; \$4 per hundred. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS. Bully Brooks's Speech at Columbia, WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF THIS NOTORIOUS ASSASSIN, IS PUBLISHED BY US AS A

#### POETRY.

DEACON PREEMAN'S WICKED WIFE.

When Deacon Freeman took a wife, He thought he took a priceless treasure; The thorny way, said he, of life, She'll make a rosy path of pleasure.

But Deacon Freeman's lady Sal, On whom these visions were erected, Turned out a very different gal From what the Deacon had expected. Her temperament was quick to move ;

And, if she had the power to love, She plainly never knew its uses. Her eye would like the lightning flash, Whenever aught took place to stir her ; And thunder from her lips would crash,

Her heart was filled with acid juices,

That made the Deacon bow in terror. She beat the maids the live-long day : She spent her husband's hard-earned stores : And, if she could not have her way, She threatened she would leave his doors.

And when she children bore to him,-As often times with wives the case is,-She seized upon the curious whim To black the little creatures' faces.

Good Deacon Freeman's godly heart Revolted at this dreadful fashion; Yet was he forced to black a part. His lady flew in such a passion.

She trespassed on her neighbor's lot, And made the Deacon fight to aid her ; The neighbor's little girl she caught, And, like her own, in black arrayed her. Such sights were seen along the road,

Such daily shouts were lifted skyward, That Deacon Freeman's bad abode Became a hissing and a by-word. And yet, though strange it may appear, The only thing his tongue would run on,

Would be 'the blessings of the Union.' His soul, however, oft was stirred By conscience' everlasting pricking, And now and then he spoke a word

When at his match men cast a sneer,

For some poor servant she was licking She bore awhile his feebler strains, But soon as dared he urge his wishes, She heat the broomstick o'er his brains,

And knocked him down among the dishes. The Deacon could endure no more ; And, though it makes me sad to name it, He sprang upon his feet, and swore, 'I'll stop this shameful conduct, -daim it !'

· I thought, in taking you to wife, I took a guard from every evil; But you're the torment of my life, And proved to be the very devil.

· We've lived together now so long, I've lost my character forever; But you no more shall cause me wrong,-The bonds that bind us must dissever.

The Deacon left with angry face, Bent on his plan's direct enforcement, And, going to the proper place, Procured a writing of divorcement

He turned the lady from his door, And cleaned the faces she'd infected, And after that he evermore Lived happy, hearty, and respected. Now, Uncle Sam, a match you've made, In being with the South united,

Just like that union with a jade, By which the Deacon's days were blighted She's stained your States with slavery's shame, She's made you trample down the shricking, She's marred abroad your honest fame,

And knocked you down at home for speaking. But, Uncle Sam, if you'd get rid Of all her vices and vexation, Go, do as Deacon Freeman did, And give the South a separation !

Cambridge, Sept., 1856. From the Home Journal.

SUMMER DYING. BY W. H. C. HOSMEB.

Beauty is waning, a voice of complaining Comes from the hillside and dell : Dirge-notes are ringing, and crickets are singing To Summer a song of farewell ! Day brightly closes, but where are the roses June wreathed with her tresses of gold? Soft winds are sighing where darkly are lying Their rain-beaten leaves on the mould.

Sadness comes o'er me, for barren before me Lie fields that I loved when a boy ; No more in the shadows of oaks on the meadows Stout mowers their nooning enjoy. The stubble how lonely! weeds shooting up only Where grain clothed the generous soil, And reapers were swinging their cradles, and singing Blithe strains to enliven the toil.

Cattle are wading where willows are shading The low, shallow bed of the stream ; Thistle-down floating is sadly denoting That Summer will pass like a dream. The harvest moon, sailing through mist, is unveiling Her disk like a blood-painted shield, While school-boy and maiden, their baskets fruit-lade Hie home from the blackberry field.

Dark swells of ocean, with long measured motion, Moan as they break on the shore : Airy tongues wailing for Beauty's cheek paling Chime in with the desolate roar. Stars have grown dimmer, less dazzling the glimmer Of fire-fly lamps on the lawn ;

Flower-cups unfolding are honey-drops holding, But light from the landscape is gone.

Throned on the thistle, the bobolink's whistle Made cheerful the meadows of June ; Mead-larks saluting the morn with their fluting, Replied to his rapturous tune. Hoarse crows are calling, and first leaves are falling,

But still a mild loveliness reigns ; A sweet haunting sadness, though vanished in gladne And glory from Nature remains.

### AUTUMN.

BY JAMES COCHBANE.

Now sober Autumn, with her empty wain, A sickle in her hand, and on her head Clusters of burnished nuts and rowans red. With matron look comes walking o'er the plain : A bevy of young maidens in her train, The lighter labors of the field to share ; Whose playful mirth and movements debonais Sweeten the toils of the enamored swain. The mill now stands, the shuttles cease to fly: Her broider-work the cottage-girl lays by; The humming wheel of matron is not heard : Vulcan no more the swinging hammer wields But young and old, eager, with one accord Rush to the reapers in the rustling fields.

THE SURE PROPHECY. The end will come-it will not wait : Bonds, yokes and scourges have their date.

GLEANINGS AT OBERLIN.

A few weeks' tour in the State of Ohio has furnish-

cuously all over the house, as at the Music Hall, sentiments from the audience. Tremont Temple, Church of the Disciples, and elsewhere ton. Would not the presence of a colored chorister universal Fatherhood of God. among the whites create some discord among the sons The friends in the different localities were promp side ' variation from his notes ?

several of the Literary Societies, and at Commence- ened and kept alive in the hearts of the people ! ment, and my heart was cheered with the successful efforts and fraternal recognition of the genius there developed by colored graduates, young men and women The following themes were presented :- Utility of As tronomy-Miss Sarah J. Woodson; American Poets-Emma J. Gloucester ; Margaret Fuller Ossoli-Sarah K. Wall : \_\_\_\_ Miss Louisa Alexander : Oration-Popular Sympathy for the Exile-John C. Jones.

The Cleveland Plaindealer of August 29, 1856, its commendations will suit my purpose, and its ribald- and marry him-taking her into a secluded spot in the ry illustrate American colorphobia, I extract the following specimens of the lights and shadows of a proslavery journalist :--

On Tuesday afternoon, the exercises of the gradu-ating class in the Young Ladies' Department took place. They formed a procession on the College Green, and marched, two and two, locked arm in arm, to the and marched, two and two, locked arm in arm, to the Great Bush Church—numbering in all two hundred and twenty-four. They were all dressed in white, wearing a badge or searf of sky-blue, flung gracefully over the right shoulder, and knotted on the left side with a flowing liberality of length. They were nearly all of the same height, and apparently of very nearly the same age, varying from sixteen to twenty-two. A prettier exhibition of pretty girls was rarely ever seen, either in this or any other country. We were told that a great number of them came from the Eastern States. All tastes, in respect to race and styles of beauty seemed to have been consulted and gratified. required to march arm in arm with the ebonies. In fact, this was evident from the blush and downcast eyes

when they settled down into their seats, looked like a flock of azure winged pigeons caught in a net, with a few stray blackbirds among them.

Nineteen of these young girls comprised the graduating class—four of whom were colored girls. Two colored girls and eight of the white girls read essays. These essays were for the most part well read, and evinced a degree of talent and mental training highly creditable both to the institution and to the individuals. These essays were all good, and some of them excellent.

\* \* \* 'The essay on "American Poets" was written and read by a colored girl, and for discrimination and just criticism was certainly deserving of what it seemed to receive, the marked approbation of the audience.

\* \* 'The course of education at this institution seems to be thorough, and much the same in its literary and scientific course as pursued in the Eastern colleges. But in the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much complacency. In the best light in which we can allow of the color of its features, we cannot look upon it with much color of its features, we cannot look up

refutation of what the Plaindealer holds up as an 'an- shore at last. tagonism of the races which can never be overcome." Among the colored Alumni present were George B. Vashon, Professor of Belles Lettres in Central College, who had been expected to address the Literary Societies: John M. Langston, Esq., who has had several degrees conferred upon him, has been Clerk of a township in Lorrain county, and is now a successful law practitioner and anti-slavery lecturer; and Mr. - Jones, now a Canadian resident of merit and distinction. Wm. H. Day, alternate orator, was detained at home.

It was a noteworthy fact, that none of the white students manifested any disposition to dodge the question nothing ! of the age, but in their several themes characterized 'shooing' only scared the whole flock in, instead American slavery in appropriate language.

wishing that in this instance, instead of a recording and mind and mind and flected light, the lady had presented her production in flected light, the lady had presented appeared on the Bress me, if I ever did see any kind o' critture.

Bress me, if I ever did see any kind o' critture is a second of the lady had presented by the also awarded by him to the female students generally, for the good influences exerted in the institution by their presence and discipline.

colored people generally throughout Oberlin. Among them are cabinet makers, house contractors and builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, stucco workers, masons, coach trimmers and harness makers, upholsterers, bootcoach trimmers and harness makers, upholsterers, boot-makers, grocers, farmers, &c. &c., industriously pur-settin round, but dey never lays no eggs. So h

Boston, September, 1856, W. C. N.

#### MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

The friends of the above-named Association have just held their first annual meeting at Kerr's Corners, North Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., commencing on the 29th of to August, and continuing three days.

discussions of the various resolutions which came befur the meeting but in releasing to the various resolutions which came befur the meeting but in releasing to the various resolutions which came bediscussions of the various resolutions with the fore the meeting, but in welcoming to its platform alike secret chuckle.

\* But, now, yer see, dere 'a never any knowing to de persons of every shade of religious belief, philanthropist and reformer, thereby eliciting much thought, and a free exercise of the various gifts and faculties of the mind; beautifully acknowledging the foundation principle upon which this great moral and religious associative that its abeliance of the control of the co tion is based, viz., that its platform is as broad as Hu-manity, its creed as extensive as Nature's wide domain, nat'rally he 'd take an interest; and dat ar handand its only Trinity, 'Equality, Fraternity, Harmony,'
Many persons from other States attended the meetings; among others, our much-loved friends, Joseph
A. Dugdale and wife, from Pennsylvania, whose presence gave much life and animation to the meeting,

as the ranky of the was so thick wid Miss Nina, maybe she 'd be doing something for her. Any way, dese yer chil'en shall neber come to want 'long as I 's above ground!'

Also for the transitory nature of human expectations! Even our poor little Arcadia in the wilderand its only Trinity, ' Equality, Fraternity, Harmony.'

THE LIBERATOR. whose counsel strengthened us in our endeavors, whose loving spirit and kind words inspired our hearts with love for each other, and also towards the great source whence emanates all love.

The various wrongs and evils which crush and afflice ed me with some facts and incidents, which perhaps humanity were dealt with in a becoming spirit. Slave may help our good cause along by a LIBERATOR narra- ry, war, intemperance, the oppression of woman, the During my sojourn at Oberlin,-that far-famed fects of the present system of dress, the pompous dis Orthodox Theology,-I was gratified to see play at funerals, the saddening effect of habiliments of the equal participation of colored persons with white mourning,-all claimed a share in the discussions, and in church service. Not only were they seated promis- called forth much interest and many brilliant ideas and

The spirit of prayer and of song was most harmon in Boston, but even exercising their vocal gifts in the ously breathed forth throughout its several sessions great choir. This latter sight is seldom witnessed publicly, unless at an anti-slavery gathering. I could not help querying how such a scene would affect pastor and people in one of our pro-slavery churches in Boston Brotherhood of Man, and reverence for the

of harmony, and even the pastor be moved to a 'South- and efficient in securing homes, and entertaining stranide' variation from his notes?

This meting out fair play to those of a colored skin, receive and make happy all who favored them with it is but justice to say, is a prominent feature at Ober- their presence, in the spirit of brotherly fraternity; lin, and traceable to the influence and associations of and all seemed to rejoice that such a meeting had beer its principal institution, the College.

It was my privilege to witness the exercises before of progress which has been awakened may be strength In behalf of the meeting,

CHARLES C. KIRBY, SARAH A. BURTIS, Secretaries.

#### OLD TIFF AND THE CHILDREN.

The most unique, and perhaps the most successful work 'DRED,' is that of Old Tiff, a venerable slave. belonging to a miserable loafer named Cripps, who inserves up to its readers a sketch of the exercises. As duced a lovely girl of aristocratic descent to elope with woods, and subjecting her to every possible neglect and deprivation, till she died heart-broken, leaving three little children to the care of Old Tiff, whose affection for them, and interest in their welfare, are described with marvellous skill and thrilling pathos. Here is a scene after the death of the mother :-

The cholera at length disappeared, and the establishment of our old friend Tiff proceeded as of yore. His chickens and turkeys grew to maturity, and cackled and strutted joyously. His corn waved its ripening flags in the September breezes. The grave of the baby had grown green with its first cont of grass and Tiff was comforted for his loss. coat of grass, and Tiff was comforted for his loss. Miss Fanny grew healthy and strong, and spent many long sunny hours wander with Teddy: or, sitting out on States. All tastes, in respect to race and styles of beauty seemed to have been consulted and gratified, with Teddy: or, sitting out on the bench where But the sprinkling of 'faces set in ebony,' which we noticed in this grand procession, seemed to us decided out with difficulty, for her old friend's comfort and by repulsive, and must have been particularly so to the feelings of those beautiful young white girls, who were contred to march arm in arm with the chonies. In

ebonies. In edge.

The interior of the poor cottage bore its wonted The interior of the poor cottage bore its wonted air of quaint, sylvan refinement; and Tiff went on with his old dream of imagining it an ancestral remain unchanged. To the education and moral elevation of the black race, we do not object—but we say—'let every thing be done decently and in order.'

'The young ladies were seated in the Great Church in the circular gallery, in front of the audience, and when they settled down into their seats, looked like a flock of azure winged pigeons caught in a net, with a few stray blackbirds among them.'

Now, Old Tiff,' said he, 'one more patch on deage ver, 'cause it an't much matter what you deep the poor cottage bore its wonted air of quaint, sylvan refinement; and Tiff went on with his old dream of imagining it an ancestral residence, of which his young master and mistress were the head, and himself their whole retinue. He was sitting in his tent door, in the cool of the day, while Teddy and Fanny had gone for wild grapes, cheerfully examining and mending his old partalons, meanwhile recreating his soul with a few stray blackbirds among them.'

Now, Old Tiff,' said he, 'one more patch on deage ver, 'cause it an't much matter what you

place it, we can only see it as it were—"in a glass darkly."

The free and easy manner in which white and colored de classmates greet each other at Oberlin is a practical best we can, and we'll all land on de Canaan

And Tiff uplifted a quavering stave of a favorite melody :-

'My brother, I have found The land that doth abound With food as sweet as manna.
The more I eat, I find
The more I am inclined
To shout and sing hosanna!'

'Shoo! shoo! shoo!' he said, observing certain long-legged, half-grown chickens, who were sur-reptitiously taking advantage of his devotional enents to rush past him into the bitches · 'Pears like dese yer chickens never will larn othing!' said Tiff, finding that his vigorous

American slavery in appropriate language.

It was a matter of surprise and regret to many that down his work; and his thimble rolled one way, one young lady graduate in the College Department did not read her own admirable essay. This, by custom of the institution was delegated to one of the walls. the institution, was delegated to one of the male Pro- to walk out, acted in that provoking and inconsidfessors, and though he rendered it with earnestness and erate way that hens generally will, running proeffect, yet, remembering the Scripture injunction against miscuously up and down, flapping their wings, hiding our light under a bushel, we could not help wishing that in this instance, instead of a Peck of remiscuous ruin, Tiff each moment becoming more

platform with the male graduates, to receive her de-so shaller as hens!' said Tiff. as, having finally gree, Bachelor of Arts, and was complimented by Pro-fessor Finney. Though last, not least, a tribute was rangements, which were all lying in wild confusion I tought de Lord made room in every beast's head for some sense, but 'pears like hens an't got de leastest grain! Puts me out, seeing dem crawking As at the College and Church, so is the treatment of and crawing on one leg, 'cause dey han't got sens 'rough to know whar to set down toder. never has no idees what dey 's going to do, from morning to night, I b'lieve! But, den, dere 's folks dat 's just like 'em, dat de Lord has gin suing their callings, and thus daily farnishing evidence of their abundant ability to 'take care of themselves,' know what we 'd do without 'em!' said Old Tiff, relentingly, as, appeased from his wrath, he took up at once his needle and his psalm, singing lustily, and with good courage,

'Perhaps you 'll tink me wild, And simple as a child, But I'm a child of glory!'

held their first annual meeting at Kerr's Corners, North Collins, Eric Co., N. Y., commencing on the 29th of August, and continuing three days.

The meeting continued to increase in interest and in numbers to its close, until the Presbyterian Charch. numbers to its close, until the Presbyterian Chhrch, in which it was held, was crowded to its utmost capacity, der reading, and keep der manners handsome! On the last day, many thronged outside, unable to gain Why. Miss Fanny, now, she 's growing up to be constructed by the real rectuments of the real rectuments. admittance, auxious to listen to the glowing words and truthful sentiments as they fell from the lips of the several earnest speakers who attended the meeting.

The largest liberty was extended and maintained towards all present to utter his or her thought, each on their own responsibility in the spirit of the largest liberty are responsibility in the spirit of the largest liberty was extended and maintained towards all present to utter his or her thought, each on wide him have anything to say to her! Peyron blood art for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'! Don't for der more v. I can tell 'am'. their own responsibility, in the spirit of toleration, blood an't for der money, I can tell 'em! Dem whilst love and a beautiful harmony characterized the meeting throughout its several sessions, not only in the 'em' and der dun't want to come no more. Design and der dun't want to come no more.

ness, where we have had so many hours of quaint 'I spect so,' said Tiff. 'Don't you know de

ness, where we have had so many hours of quaint delight, was destined to feel the mutability of all earthly joys and prospects. Even while Tiff spoke and sung, in the exuberance of joy and security of his soul, a disastrous phantom was booming upfrom a distance—the phantom of Cripps' old wagon. Cripps was not dead, as was to have been hoped, but returning for a more permanent residence, bringing with him a bride of his own heart's choosing.

Tiff's dismay—his utter, speechless astonishment—may be imagined, when the ill-favored machine rumbled up to the door, and Cripps produced from it what seemed to be, at first glance, a bundle of tawdry, dirty finery; but at last it turned out to be a woman, so far gone in intoxication as scarcely to be sensible of what she was doing. Evidently, she was one of the lowest of that class of poor whites whose wretched condition is not among the least of the evils of slavery. Whatever she might have been naturally,—whatever of beauty or of good there might have been in the womanly nature within her,—lay wholly withered and eclipsed under the force of an education churchless, schooless, with all the vices of barbarism without the occasional nobility by which they are sometimes redeemed. A low and vicious connection with this woman had at last terminated in marriage—such marriages as one shudders to think of, where gross animal natures come together, without even a glimmering idea of the higher purposes ringe-such marriages as one shudders to think of, the where gross animal natures come together, with out even a glimmering idea of the higher purposes way through dense woods in the direction of the

Only I want the nigger to heave out that a trash! About one o'clock they emerged from the more pointing to Fanny's flowers. 'I don't want children sticking no herbs round my house! Hey, you nigger, heave out that trash!'

Them.

About one o'clock they emerged from the more tangled brushwood, and stood on a slight little dren sticking no herbs round my house! Hey, you nigger, heave out that trash!'

and you, too!'

dey won't find us. We 's out here wid de good
And this vigorous profession was further carried

Lord's works, and dey won't none on 'em tell on

graceful scuffle was at its full height. And Tiff
turned in disgust and horror from the house.

O. good Lord! he said to himself, we does
n't know what 's 'fore us! And I 's feeling so
had when de Lord took my por little man, and now
I 's ready to go down on my knees to thank de Lord
dat he 's took him away from de evil to come! To
think of my por sweet lamb, Miss Fanny, as I 's
heap worse dan de cholera!'
It was with great affliction and dismay that he
said, 'nor no drunken critturs to wake him up.

When Fanny and Teddy What shall we do! said Tiff knelt down and address

dere an't no manna falling nowadays.'
'Tiff, does marrying father make her our ma!'

ing:—
'Hallo, you Tiff! Where is the durned nigger!
I say, come back! Poll and I's made it up, now!
Bring 'long them children, and let them get acquainted with their mammy,' he said, laying hold of Fanny's band, and drawing her, frightened and crying, towards the house.
'Don't you be afraid, child,' said Cripps; 'I've brought you a new ma.'
'Bon't you he afraid, child,' said Cripps; 'I've brought you a new ma.'
'Bon't you he afraid, child,' said Cripps; 'I've brought you a new ma.'
'Hallo, you Tiff!! Where is the durned nigger!

as a dad as Herod, any, look down on dese yer por chil'eo, for I's sure dat ar woman is as bad as Herod, any day. Good Lord, you 's seen was been treating on 'em; and now do pray open a way for us through de wilderness to de Promised land. Everlasting—Amen.'

Tiff's prayer had at least this recommendation, that he felt perfectly sure that something was to come of it. Had he not told the Lord all about it!

my,' he said, pushing him into the fat embrace of But, though Tiff and the children slept all night.

Fanny hung back and cried, and Teddy followed

us! I'll keep Teddy out here under de trees, timately, had never received even a suggestion while you jist bundles up what por clothes is left, from him of the existence of any such person.

Dred, whose eyes, shatpened by habitual cau-

while you list bundles up what por clothes is left, and throws 'em out o' de winder.'

Fanny's heart beat like a frightened bird as she tion, never lost sight of any change in his vicinity made up her little bundle. Then, throwing it to Tiff, who was below in the dark, she called out, in Old Tiff 's affairs. When, therefore, he saw him

like a little puff of vapor, into the arms of her faithful attendant.

'Bress de Lord! Here we is, all right,' said Tiff.

'O, Tiff, I 'm so glad!' said Teddy, holding fast to the skirt of Tiff's apron, and jumping for joy.

'Yes,' said Tiff, 'all right. Now de angel of de Lord'll go with us into de wilderness!'

'There 's plenty of angels there, an't there!' said Teddy, victoriously, as he lifted the little bundle, with undoubting faith.

'Laws, yes!' said Tiff. 'I don' know why dere should n't be in our days. Any rate, de Lord 'peared to me in a dream, and says he, "Tiff, rise and take de chil'en and go in de land of Ezypt, and be dere till de time I tell dee." Dem is de bery words. And 't was 'tween de coek-crow and daylight dey come to me, when I'd been lying dar praying, like a hail-storm, all night, not gibing de and take de chil'en and go in de land of Egypt, and be dere till de time I tell dee." Dem is de bery words. And 't was 'tween de coek-crow and daylight dey come to me, when I 'd been lying dar praying, like a hail-storm, all night, not gibing de Lord no rest! Says I to him, says I, "Lord, I don' know nothing what to do; and now, ef you was por us I be, and I was great king, likeyou, I 'd help you! And now, Lord," says I, "you must help us, cause we an't got no place else to go: 'cause, you know, Miss Nina she's dead, and Mr. John Gordon, too! And dis yer woman will ruin dese yer chil'en, ef you don't help us! And now I hope you won't be angry! But I has to bvery bold, 'cause tings have got so dat we can't bar 'em no longer!' Den, yer see, I dropped 'sleep; and I had n't no more 'n got to sleep, jist after cock-crow, when de voice come! And is this the land of Egypt,' said Teddy, 'that we're going to!'

out even a glimmering idea of the higher purposes of that holy relation.

'Tiff, this yer is your new mistress.' said Cripps, with an idiotic laugh. 'Plaguy nice girl, too! I thought I'd bring the children a mother to take care of them. Come along, girl!'

Looking closer, we recognize in the woman our old acquaintance, Polly Skinflint.

He pulled her forward; and she, coming in, seated herself on Fanny's bed. Tiff looked as if he could have struck her dead. An avalanche had fallen upon him. He stood in the door with the slack hand of utter despair; while she, swinging her beels, began leisurely spitting about her, in every direction, the juice of a quid of tobacco, which she cherished in one cheek.

'Durned if this yer an't pretty well!' she said. Durned if this yer an't pretty well!' she said. them.

dren sticking no herbs round my house! Hey, you nigger, heave out that trash!'

As Tiff stood still, not obeying this call, the woman appeared angry; and, coming up to him, struck him on the side of the head.

O, come, come, Poll!' said Cripps, 'you be still! He an't used to no such ways.'

Still!' said the amiable lady, turning round to him. 'You go'long! Did n't you tell me, if I married you, I should have a nigger to order round, just as I pleased!'

Well, well,' said Cripps, who was not by any means a cruelly-disposed man, 'I did n't thing,' 'I will, if he don't shin round,' said the virago, 'and you, too!'

As Tiff stood still, not obeying this call, the woman and the little breeze fluttered the grape-leaves, casting the shadow of some on the transparent greenness of others. The dew had fallen so heavily in that moist region, that every once in a while, as a slight wind agitated the leaves, it might be heard pattering from one to another, like rain-drops. Teddy had long been complaining bitterly of fatigue. Tiff now sat down under this arbor, and took him fondly into his arms.

'Sit down, Miss Fanny. And is Tiff's brave little man got tired! Well, he shall go to sleep, dat he shall! We's got out a good hit now. I reckon dey won't find us. We's out here wid de good to the shall! We's out here wid de good to the shall! We's out here wid de good to the shall! The shall go to sleep, dat he shall! We's out here wid de good to the shall to the shall to the shall go to sleep, dat he shall! We's out here wid de good to the shall to the shall to the shall go to sleep, dat he shall! We's out here wid de good to the shall to the shall to the shall to the shall go to sleep, dat he shall! We's out here wid de good to the shall to the shall go to sleep, dat he shall? We's out here wid de good to the shall to the shall go to sleep, dat he shall? We's out here wid de good to the shall to the shall go to sleep.

We's got out a good hit now. I reckon find us. We's out here wid de good out by a vigorous shove, which reseted in Cripps us. So, now, hush, my por little man; shut up in the form of a cuff, and in a few moments the dis-your eyes!' And Tiff quavered the immortal graceful scuffle was at its full height. And Tiff cradle-hymn,

been bringing up so carful! Lord, dis yer 's a heap worse dan de cholera!'

It was with great affliction and dismay that he saw the children coming forward in high spirits, bearing between them a basket of wild-grapes, which they had been gathering. He ran out to meet them.

'Laws, yer por lambs,' he said, 'yer does n't know what 's a coming on you! Yer pa 's gone and married a drefful low white woman, such as an't fit for no Christian children to speak to. And now Mais Fanny, you see, I 's got a deput big heap of 'em.'

'And the old man sat down and actually wept aloud, while the children, frightened, got into his arms, and nestled close to him for protection, crying too.

'What shall we do! what shall we do!' said

Beess de Lord, dere an't no whiskey here!' he said, 'nor no drunken critturs to wake him up. And now, Miss Fanny, por chile, your eyes is a falling. Here's dis yer old shawl I put up in de pocket of my coat. Wrap it round you, whilst I scrape up a heap of dem pine-leaves, yonder. Dem is reckoned mighty good for sleeping on, 'cause dey 's so bealthy, kinder. Dar, you see, I 's got a deput big heap of 'em.'

'Do!' said Tiff, laughing, with somewhat of old, joyous laugh. 'Ho! ho! ho! I 's going to de!'

'Do!' said Tiff, laughing, with somewhat of displayed to read 'bout.'

When Fanny and Teddy were both asleep, Old Tiff knelt down and addressed himself to his pray-

Fanny. And Teddy, who always repeated, reverentially, all his sister's words, said, after her, in a deplorable whimper, 'What shall we do!' deplorable whimper, 'What shall we do ?'

1's a good mind to go off wid you in de wilderness, like de chil'en of Israel, said Tiff, 'though'
from the sound of his words, Tiff's prayer ran as

· O, good Lord, now please do look down on dese 'Tiff, does marrying father make her our ma!' said Fanny.
'No 'deed, Miss Fanny, it does n't! Yer ma was one o' de fustest old Virginny families. It was jist throwing herself 'way, marrying him! I neber said dat ar 'fore, 'cause it wan't 'spectful. But I don't care now!'
At this moment Cripps' voice was heard shoutfor fear of de King Herod, do, pray, look do

\*We did n't want any new ma! said Teldy, in a doloreus voice.

\*O, yes, you do.' said Cripps, coaxing him.

\*Come along, my little man! There 's your mammy.' he said neathing him its the five head.

\*But though Tiff and the shiften him is the five head.

\*But though Tiff and the shiften him is the five head.

we are under no obligations to keep our eyes shut to the fact that between three and four o'clock there came crackling through the swamps the dark her example.

'Confound the durn young 'uns!' said the new married lady. 'I told you, Cripps, I did n't want no brats of t' other woman's! Be plague enough when I get some of my own!' At last, so outrageous and unbearable becomes the conduct of Cripps's new wife, that Tiff resolves to take prise; then, stooping and examining the group more closely, he appeared to recognize them. Dred had known Old Tiff before; and had occasion to go to him more than once to beg supplies for fugitives in the awamps, or to get some errand performance with the scould not himself venture abroad to 'Miss Fanny, jist go in de garret, and make a bundle o' sich tings as dere is, and throw 'em out o' de winder. I's been a praying night and day; and de Lord says He''ll open some way or oder for cret, that the children, who knew him most inclination is the could not himself venture abroad to attend to. Like others of his race, Tiff, on all such subjects, was so habitually and unfathomably searched to the children, who knew him most inclination to the could not himself venture abroad to attend to.

a low, earnest whisper:

'Tiff, put up that board, and I'll climb down on it.'

Carefully and noiselessly as possible, Tiff lifted a long, rough slab, and placed it against the side of the house. Carefully Fanny set her feet on the top of it, and, spreading her arms, came down, like a little puff of vapor, into the arms of her faithful attendant.

When, therefore, he saw him sleeping as we have described, he understood the whole matter at once. He looked at the children, as they lay nestled at the roots of the tree, with seelf, 'They embrace the Rock for shelter.'

He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two corn-dodgers and having proving the day before and loving the day before and the control of the bounderstood the whole matter at once. He looked at the children, as they have been the roots of the tree, with something of a softed expression, mattering to himself, the period and the control of the c

I's rather tired, myself. I spects I'd better camp down again, till de chil'en wakes. Dat ar critter is kep me gwine till I's got pretty stiff, wid her contrary ways. Spect she 'll be as troubled at King Herod was, and all 'Rusalem wid her!' And Tiff rolled and laughed quietly, in the sequence of his hear.

rity of his heart,
'I say, Tiff, where are we?' said a little pois at his side. his side. . Whar is we, puppit ? ' said Tiff, turning on

why, bress yer sweet eyes, now does yer do, do mornin'! Stretch away, my man! Nebr he 'fraid; we's in de Lord's diggins now, all afs. And de angel's got a breakfast ready for us, too!' said Tiff, displaying the provision, which he had

said Till, displaying the protection, using he had arranged on some vine-leaves.

O, Uncle Tiff, did the angels bring that! said Teddy. 'Why did n't you wake me up? I wasted to see them. I never saw an angel, in all my

Nor I neider, honey. Dev comes n Nor I neider, honey. Dey comes mostly who we 's 'sleep. But, stay, dere 's Miss Fanny, a waking up. How is ye, lamb! Is ye 'freshed!.

O, Uncle Tiff, I 've sleept so sound,' said Fanny; 'and I dreamed such a beautiful dream!'

Well, den, tell it right off, 'fore breakfas,' said to make it come true.

Well, den, tell it right out, here creaklast, and Tiff, 'to make it come true.'
Well,' said Fanny, 'I dreamed I was in a desolute place, where I could n't get out, all full of rocks and brambles, and Teddy was with neof rocks and oramoies, and reday was with me and while we were trying and trying, our me came and while we well like our ma, only a great dea to us. She looked like our ma, only a great dea more beautiful; and she had a strange while dreon, that shone, and hung clear to her feet; and she took hold of our hands, and the rocks opened and we walked through a path into a leastiful green meadow, full of lilies and wild strawberton and then she was gone.'

Well,' said Teddy, 'maybe 't was she who

brought some breakfast to us. See here, what we e got!' Fanny looked surprised and pleased, but, after

some consideration, said,
I don't believe mamma brought that. I don't believe they have corn-cake and roast meat in heaven. If it had been manna, now, it would have

en more likely.'
Neber mind whar it comes from,' said Til. 'It's right good, and we bress de Lird for it.'
And they sat down accordingly, and ste their
breakfast with a good heart.

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"Dn. J. C. AYER. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my lifth sero' ala in its worst form, and now, after twesty year list, and an catolid amount of suffering, have been completely und in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of registral write, can only be imagined when you realize what have sellons, and how long.

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